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INDEPENDENCE OF AUSTRIA DECLARED TO BE INALIENABLE

Clause in Austrian Treaty Provides Against the Possibility of an Ultimate Union of That Country With Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday).—The Supreme Council continued its work upon the Austrian treaty both on Friday and Saturday. On Friday the treaty was reviewed, and on Saturday it was signed. The treaty, which will accompany the treaty and will explain in detail the allied policy adopted toward Austria. On Saturday the question of Austria's ultimate union with Germany was introduced. The clause pronounces Austria's independence inalienable, unless the Council of the League of Nations shall assent to the contrary, and Austria is, therefore, required to bind herself to take no action prejudicial to the maintenance of her independence without first obtaining the Council's assent.

Adjudication to Be Used. The clause also provides that until Austria is admitted to the League of Nations any conflict of interest which may arise between her and other states is to be referred to adjudication of the principal allied and associated powers.

In view of this decision regarding Austria, consideration has been resumed of the fact that Article 61 of the new German Constitution, provided for the eventual union of Germany and Austria. In this connection the Supreme Council will consider a note which the German delegation which is being prepared and which demands the revision of the article in question by the German Government.

No Decision Yet Reached

Meanwhile the Supreme Council has not yet come to a decision regarding the delimitation of the Polish and Czechoslovak territory in Silesia. The bulk of dealing with the political elements of the problem appears to have been left to the Supreme Council, however, by a commission appointed to examine the Teschen question, for the resolutions presented by the latter were generally inspired by ethnological considerations only. The committee reports of a probable early settlement of the Fiume question, the committee states that all it is possible to say now is that conversations have been resumed on the initiative of Benito Mussolini, the Italian Foreign Minister. It is not believed, however, that Mr. Tittoni will be in a position to make a declaration when the Italian Chamber reassembles on Sept. 3, as he is to have a conference with Mr. Lloyd George to which great importance is attached in diplomatic circles.

Following the, the Supreme Council's decision on Friday an inter-allied commission has been constituted to superintend the immediate repatriation of German war prisoners. Colonel Jouvin and Mr. Alphonse of the consular service will represent France.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday).—The Supreme Council has completed the examination of the text of the Austrian treaty and the covering letter and it is expected that both will be handed to the Austrian delegation on Tuesday. The letter cites responsibility for the war as the reason why the Austrians cannot be accorded the same treatment as the other nations, like Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, which have arisen from the Dual monarchy, but in view of the smallness of Austria's territory and population, it recognizes that the Allies must refuse her such financial and economic assistance as will assure her a possibility of existence. The letter alludes to the ban upon propaganda for union with Germany.

No Reply Yet From Rumania. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday).—So far no reply has been received to the various notes addressed to the Rumanian Government by the Supreme Council regarding the information available concerning the new Hungarian Government is not reassuring, seeing that the composition of Stephen Bathory's reconstituted Cabinet resembles practically what it was under the late emperor's regime and his attitude toward the allied powers is at best doubtful.

Refusal of Repatriation Order. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday).—The French press emphasizes the extent of opposition to Germany involved in a decision immediately to repatriate the German war prisoners on humanitarian grounds. The renunciation of cheap labor involved represents a substantial sacrifice on the part of France, it points out, and it

hopes that Germany will appreciate this fact.

The Petit Journal, however, takes the view that the concession has been made to Great Britain even more than to Germany. British public opinion has been particularly worked upon by Germany in this connection, it remarks, while the economy campaign now being conducted in England also has a bearing on the matter, since it is in France not in Great Britain that the prisoners taken and maintained by the British are working.

For the rest, the French papers generally express the conviction that the Allies on their side are demanding the execution of certain treaty clauses by Germany and in particular the evacuation of Upper Silesia.

Italo-German Economic Relations. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—A German wireless message states that as official representation of the German Government in former enemy countries is not possible until ratification of the peace treaty, the German Consul-General Mr. von Herff, has been instructed to prepare a way for the resumption of economic relations between Germany and Italy.

Budapest Revolution Reported. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—A delayed Central News Amsterdam message, dated Thursday, states that another revolution, regarding which no details are available, is reported to have broken out in Budapest.

Lithuanian Note Sent to Allies. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday).—The Lithuanian delegation in Paris has addressed a note to the Supreme Council, begging the Allies to employ most energetic measures to secure the evacuation of Lithuanian territory by the Germans who, the communication states, are taking advantage of their large numbers to perpetrate acts of organized pillage in the territory in question.

According to information received in authoritative Lithuanian quarters, the German troops in the Baltic provinces have now received orders to disguise themselves in uniform of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces.

Claims Against Belligerent Powers. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Claims against the belligerent powers amounting to more than 100,000,000 kroner have been lodged with the Ministry of Commerce by the Wholesale Merchants Association and the Council of Ministry.

The claimants allege that losses to this amount were inflicted contrary to international law during the war.

Agreement by Polish Government. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Petrograd wireless message reports that an agreement between General Petura and the Polish Government was concluded at Paris which stipulated that the Petura government shall renounce all its claims on eastern Galicia, while the Polish Government undertakes not to enter the territory occupied by General Petura's troops. Both governments agree to combine their military operations against the Bolsheviks.

Stocks of Goods Being Confiscated. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—Messages from North Schleswig state that the German Government committee there is confiscating all the large stocks of goods regardless of whether they belong to local merchants or to speculators from the south. Those who protest are told they can make claims later. A Hamburg shipowner has contracted to remove the goods in two large lighters.

Important Statistical Documents Found. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUCHAREST, Rumania (Sunday).—An official note just issued states that the Rumanian troops advancing in Transylvania have discovered important documents giving statistics regarding the quantities of merchandise and foodstuffs seized during the enemy occupation of Rumania.

These figures include: Foodstuffs and fodder, 2,161,905 tons, petroleum and mineral oils, 1,140,809 tons, raw material and other produce 322,433 tons. These figures, it is pointed out, represent official reports only and do not include the quantities carried off by the troops.

The note adds that the recent armistice has not restored to Rumania one-fifth of the property stolen from her by Hungary.

Last Effort to Restore Dynasty. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Sunday).—A telegram from a Serbian source at Cattaro states that the remainder of former King Nicholas' partisans, numbering 600, will probably leave Gaeta in Italy for Montenegro on Sept. 3 and will invade the country from the territory occupied by the Italians in one last despairing effort to restore the dynasty. It is stated that Prince Peter of Montenegro will participate in an expedition which has been armed by Italians and taught machine-gunning by Italian officers. Every man participating will receive triple pay.

NIKOLAI LENINE AND "RED TERROR"

Russian Premier Is Quoted Also as Declaring Terrorist Methods Would Render Possible the Defeat of Admiral Koltchak

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday).—A Petrograd message states in a long speech in Moscow on the events in Hungary, Nikolai Lenine attributed the downfall of Hungarian Communism to weakness regarding the use of Red terror which alone, he declared, would render possible the defeat of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin. The message adds, "this is the first time Lenine has pronounced himself so resolutely in favor of terrorist methods."

Germans Urged to Join Russian Army. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a statement that the agitation in progress for the transfer of the German soldiers in the Baltic provinces to Russian anti-Bolshevik forces is a private affair in which individuals only are concerned.

In a statement made to the Freiheit, however, a soldier of the iron division, who recently returned from Lettland, states that the troops are transferred in bodies, their commander merely instructing them to don the Russian cockades and shoulder straps. The men are then told that they belong to the Russian Army but they continue to receive all their supplies and pay from Germany.

The Freiheit's informant adds that General von der Goltz has spent some days at the Russian headquarters and that he has never himself told the troops they must leave Courland but has urged them on behalf of the German Imperial Government to serve in the Russian Army.

The Freiheit states that the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Hermann Müller, has apologized to the Letts for the recent events at Mitau, and states that he will adhere to the decision to assist the evacuation of the German troops from Courland.

Advance on Riga "Unavoidable". Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—A Lettish paper states that in an address to the men of the so-called Iron Division of the German troops in the Baltic provinces, General Bischoff who commands the division declared that they must hold Courland by force of arms and that an advance on Riga was unavoidable. The same paper adds that according to private advices General von der Goltz has raised several hundred million marks in Germany for the maintenance of an army on his own account to continue his fight against the Russian Bolsheviks, even against the German Government's orders.

Revolt in Upper Silesia Spreading

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Warsaw message, dated Aug. 26, received by authoritative Polish circles in London, states that reports from Upper Silesia show that the revolt there is spreading and the fugitives who, escaped across the frontier are returning in twos and threes to take part in the struggle.

The German authorities meanwhile have had to repeat their order to the Grenzschutz troops (the frontier guards) to restrain the wholesale executions which were taking place in the province, as the first order was completely disregarded. The Germans have shot the wife of one Silesian fugitive and beaten and deported others. They are also confiscating and selling the houses and property of the fugitives and leaving their families to starve or deporting them to Germany.

British Advance in North Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—Successful attacks have been made by British aeroplanes and Australian infantry against the Bolsheviks in North Russia, the town of Yenetsa, the Bolshevik artillery, 350 prisoners, and large quantities of rolling stock being captured.

Secret Order of Gen. von der Goltz

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The German Independent Socialist organ, the Freiheit, has published a secret order of General von der Goltz dated Mitau, July 31, in which he expresses the view that despite the many difficulties, commanders who conduct propaganda against the transfer of German soldiers to the Russian service are mistaken. "It is so important," the order reads, "that in place of the sixth reserve corps, which has now been removed, another German body of troops should undertake the combating of bolshevism in the territory liberated by us. The troops' commanders will be informed very shortly whether a plan so important for Germany's safety appears practicable."

DRY LAW EFFECTIVE IN YUKON TERRITORY

DAWSON, Yukon Territory (Saturday).—The Yukon Territory goes dry tonight when the law enacted last spring by the Yukon Legislature abolishing the saloon becomes effective.

Twenty licensed bars exist in the Yukon, of which 10 are in Dawson. A government dispensary will be opened at Dawson and another at White Horse, under the control of the commissioner, Mr. McKenzie, at which liquor will be sold only by the bottle and during limited hours.

Between now and February a plebiscite will be held throughout the territory to determine the future of the liquor business.

PRESIDENT GIVES LABOR DAY HOPE

Mr. Wilson Reports Progress in Cost of Living Campaign—He Advises Production—Labor Leaders' Course Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. President Wilson issued a Labor Day statement from the White House last night in which he expressed gratification at the progress being made in bringing the high cost of living under control and the efforts which the leaders of organized labor are making to cooperate with the government in preventing industrial disturbances in the critical time through which the country is passing.

In his address to the country the President declared that substantial results in reducing high prices for necessities are confidently expected, but advised patience, and insisted that the greatest hope for speedy improvement lies in greater production and individual effort at economy. A national conference, he said, is to be called at an early date to consider the relations between Capital and Labor and to discuss "fundamental means" of putting industry on a new basis as far as wages are concerned.

The President's statement is as follows: "I am encouraged and gratified by the progress which is being made in controlling the cost of living. The support of the movement is widespread and I confidently look for substantial results, although I must counsel patience as well as vigilance because such results will not come instantly or without team work."

"Let me again emphasize my appeal to every citizen of the country to continue to give his personal support in this matter and to make it as active as possible. Let him not only refrain from doing anything which at the moment will tend to increase the cost of living, but let him do all in his power to increase the product; and further that let him at the same time himself carefully economize in the matter of consumption. By common action in this direction we shall overcome a danger greater than the danger of war. We will hold steady a situation which is fraught with possibilities of hardship and suffering to a large part of our population; we will enable the processes of production to overtake the processes of consumption; and we will speed the restoration of an adequate purchasing power for wages."

"I am particularly gratified at the support which the government's policy has received from the representatives of organized labor, and I earnestly hope that the workers generally will emphatically indorse the position of their leaders and thereby move with the government instead of against it in the solution of this greatest domestic problem."

"I am calling for an early date as practicable a conference in which authoritative representatives of Labor and those who direct Labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of Capital and Labor, and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing."

The whole industrial situation shows signs of improvement, largely due, it is believed, to the cooperation of Samuel Gompers and leaders of organized labor with the government to prevent an economic crisis that would accentuate the conditions that are being complained of by the wage earners. After a three-day session of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers issued a statement bearing particularly on the railroad situation, in which he refused for the time being to indorse the Plumb plan for railroad operation presented by the brotherhoods.

As with the president, the disposition of the leaders who took part in the executive conference was to avoid creating a crisis by precipitate action on the part of any element in labor. It is apparent that a coup d'état is regarded by the American Federation of Labor as fraught with danger to the real well-being of labor as it is to the people.

MARSEILLES STRIKE CONTINUANCE VOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MARSEILLES, France (Sunday).—The dock workers met at the Labor Exchange on Friday and voted for a continuance of the strike. Ships continue to arrive at the port, but cannot discharge their cargoes.

ALTENDORF STORY GENERALLY DENIED

War Department Disapproved Its Publication; Members of "American Rights" Group Pay Heavy Dues; Include Oil Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico sent out on Aug. 24, through a news association, a detailed story about P. B. Altendorf, who claimed to have been an agent of the United States military intelligence bureau. In the article, which was vouched for by the association, Dr. Altendorf stated that "President Carranza had appointed him a colonel in the Mexican Army; that on several occasions he acted as mediator between President Carranza and the German Minister, von Eckhardt; that he was sent to Sonora to command the proposed German-Mexican expedition into the United States formed by 45,000 'Carranzista' soldiers, and that this expedition was frustrated owing to the termination of the European war."

Story Categorized Denied

The Mexican Embassy in receipt of a telegram from President Carranza, categorically denying Altendorf's statement and adding that Altendorf is absolutely unknown to him and is probably of unbalanced mind. Dr. Altendorf's statement that Germany is still willing to keep the promise given to Mexico by von Eckhardt is denied absolutely by Herman Mueller, the German Foreign Minister, who said:

"No statements, engagements or promises, direct, indirect, express or implied, exist between the German Government and Mexico."

A representative of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after the publication of the Altendorf article, that the United States Government was glad to have the article published and that Altendorf had been officially vouched for.

Association Dues Heavy

This was not the attitude of the War Department, however, the statement being made that the department regarded the publication as unfriendly because of the existing conditions.

The Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico has a large membership, largely in the southwest, each active member paying \$100 annually. The executive committee, which is the governing body, is made up of representatives of some of the largest banking, oil and land companies in the United States. It is only recently that the association has entered upon a campaign of active publicity.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN ULSTER EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday).—In connection with the recent arrival of troops in Ulster from Germany it now appears that they have only come home to be demobilized and owing to the shortage of accommodation elsewhere they were quartered in Ulster in the large huddled camps which were then empty.

SHAH'S JOURNEY THROUGH ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Shah of Persia arrives in Taranto tomorrow on his way to Switzerland. Owing to the coal shortage, it will not be possible to provide special trains during the journey through Italy, but special carriages will be attached to the ordinary trains for the royal party. The Shah is expected to arrive in England early in October, but despite reports to the contrary, the Central News is officially informed that he will not go to America.

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RIFLES CAMOUFLAGED AS ORDINARY CARGO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday).—There was unusual activity of the police in the vicinity of the Alexandria basin at the Dublin docks on Friday, and it was subsequently disclosed that the arrival of a ship, which the authorities had learned contained rifles and ammunition for the Sinn Feiners, camouflaged as an ordinary cargo, was expected. The authorities knew the identity of the ship, and had received special instructions regarding it, but nothing has taken place regarding the vessel.

GENERAL SMUTS TO FORM NEW CABINET

Former Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal Accepts Invitation to Establish Government in the Union of South Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Sunday).—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, has accepted Lord Buxton's invitation to form a new Cabinet.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PRETORIA, Transvaal (Sunday).—Lord Buxton is hurrying from Salisbury, Rhodesia, owing to the situation created by the passing away of Gen. Louis Botha, the Cabinet having now ceased to exist. For General Botha's successor to the premiership only two names are being openly mentioned. Of these, namely, General Smuts and the Hon. F. S. Malan, who was senior minister, the former is generally expected to be nominated.

Marks of respect for the former Premier continue to be shown in an overwhelming number not only from veterans of the Boer war but from judges, legislators and public bodies, and a general closing of business throughout the Union will take place.

Message of Condolence from King

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The King has called his condolences to Mrs. Botha, expressing the feelings of personal friendship with which His Majesty regarded General Botha and admiration of his generous sympathies, wide outlook, and nobility of character. The Queen joins in assuring Mrs. Botha of Their Majesties' most heartfelt sympathy.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY IN RUMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUCHAREST, Rumania (Sunday).—By a royal decree dated Aug. 20 the study of the English language has been rendered obligatory in all boys' and girls' secondary schools in Rumania. The decree also authorizes the Ministry of Public Instruction to engage foreigners as teachers for periods not exceeding five years.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM VLADIVOSTOK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—A Moscow wireless message reports that all British, Canadian and Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Vladivostok.

NOMINATIONS FOR PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PONTEFRAC, England (Friday).—Isaac Burns, an alderman, Walter Forest, Coalition Liberal, were nominated today for the parliamentary vacancy here.

Proposal to Join Communists

The order of business was the first matter in hand and C. E. Ruthenberg, of Cleveland, Ohio, moved that it be amended in such a way that the first business to be enacted after permanent organization should be the consideration of the situation of the Socialist Party. This, as it turned out, meant the consideration of the proposal to join with the Communists, who meet today. But there was no unanimity. Some of the delegates, who pointed out that they were responsible to the members who had sent them, insisted that the business of the Socialist Party, which this convention purported to represent, came before the business of any other organization. It was the sentiment of others that talk of the Socialist Party was only camouflage, and that the business of the meeting was only to take the step of uniting with the group meeting this morning for the formation of a Communist Party. The vote showed that 27 delegates against 31 favored taking up business in the regular order, rather than rushing into an alliance so hurriedly. Then began the tedious business or organization.

State Expulsions an Issue

In the meantime, upstairs, things were getting lively, too. The unrest that had been stirring since the opening on Saturday morning bubbled higher and higher as the report of the committee on contests was made, state by state. The big break came over the representative from Minnesota, from which State two delegates had

SOCIALISTS SPLIT IN CHICAGO INTO TWO CONVENTIONS

New Division Brought About by Fight Over Contested Seats—Steam Roller Tactics by New Jersey Delegate Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Two gatherings, each calling itself the emergency national convention of the Socialist Party, were sitting last evening in the building known as Machinists Hall, and in such differences of opinion had developed which made it seem at least possible that both would split in two again.

On the second floor of the South Ashland Avenue building, where the delegates accepted by the national headquarters officers as regular representatives. On the first floor were the "Left Wingers," part of whom had been expelled from the party and part of whom, regularly seated in the so-called regular convention, had walked out on Sunday. There were also some Communists among those attending.

The first break on Sunday morning took place on the question whether the convention should consider the report of the committee on contested seats before the committee on contested seats had submitted its report. Joseph Caldwell of Rhode Island took the stand that he would not remain in the convention if the matter of contested seats was not made the first business. Overruled, he left the hall, followed by from 10 to 15 other delegates. Not all the other members considered Left Wingers walked out, however, and among those who remained were William F. Kruse and J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois. On the ballot for chairman for the day, Mr. Kruse received 18 votes, which may be taken as indicating the strength of the insurgents at that time.

For the rest of the day the Lefts were in caucus and no move to open a convention was made until early evening, when A. C. Wagenknecht, as executive secretary pro tem. of the group contesting for the title of Socialist Party of the United States, called to order a gathering which was so large that it was found necessary to move from the small hall originally occupied to the billiard room.

Opening of New Convention

This step not only resulted in giving more room to the delegates, but it also had the effect of announcing to the rival assemblage that the insurgents were organizing. For the new convention opened with a flourish. First, everybody joined in singing the "International." Then there were cheers for Debs and other political prisoners and party heroes. These joyful outbursts penetrated into the convention hall upstairs and attracted to the new meeting a number of on-lookers and apparently one or two delegates, who handed in their names late.

Mr. Wagenknecht got to business at once. After announcing that this was the national convention of the Socialist Party of the United States, he called for election of a temporary chairman. Edgar Owens of Illinois was chosen, and the count of voting delegates showed 79 present. Mr. Owens, after commenting on the fact that the Rights had found it necessary to rely "on the police power" to carry on their convention in their own way, pointed out that no such steps had been taken by the Lefts. Probably he did not know it, but plain clothes men were near at hand.

They had met, Mr. Owens went on to organize a revolutionary Socialist Party. They must be willing to face this fact with all its connotations, and to back up their stand by their acts; and if this course leads them along the path Debs has taken, they must go with him. These sentiments were greeted with cheers, and then the conflicting purposes came to the fore.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Recalling Genghis Khan

Of some one were to declare that he knew by name each element that went to make up the forces of the Allies during the war, would he include in his list the soldiers of the Hazaars? Not he would do scant justice to it, as it is as interesting as any, though almost entirely unknown. It seems that Lord Kitchener began to enlist in the army of India some years before the war began; and since they were in Afghanistan and not in India, he had to steal secretly across the border in order to enter British service. As to their history, they may be a truly remarkable people, for, as pointed out in accounts of them recently published, they have occupied the present home ever since their leader, Genghis Khan, brought them there during the great movement which ultimately established his great Empire, not long after another conqueror, William of Normandy, set himself on the English throne. They were later subdued with difficulty by the Americans, and have since remained subjects. As soldiers, they performed good service with the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia.

The Bells of Michael's Mount

The pealing of joy bells in the year 1840 has made up for many years of silence in the ancient bellies of Europe. Somebody deplors that the bell of St. Michael's Mount on the rocky coast, should not have been rung. There would have been a certain antiquity in hearing the clang of the bell, the gift in 1711 of the abbess across the Rhine who, he it said, used at the Mount only by proxy. St. Michael's Mount is without its bell, even the abbess's bell which used to ring and guide the fishermen out to the bay has ceased to ring. The abbess's peal was busy indeed, during the Hundred Years' War, warning the countryside of the approach of the enemy. In the Revolution the order was forth that the bells should be rung down, but it was never carried out. In the intervening years all the bells have disappeared except the one which the German dignitary.

Even at Blaisy

During the shooting for the Elcho and at the great British rifle meet at Blaisy, interest was largely between the actual shooting and the progress of a fierce political war, which was waged throughout the day. The Irish scoring board, the nationalist began it. For when the speaker opened the speakership, he declared that the Irish board was in large white chalk letters, "Dominion of Ireland." Later in the day, the special correspondent of the Times, the heading was altered to "Loyal Ireland," with the harp replaced by the crown. The speaker, after the luncheon interval, turned to the board. A determined man glanced fiercely round, and wiped out the offending words, substituted "Offspring of the British," and added the correspondent, returned with Ulster, for the board was altered again.

A Sympathetic Link

One of the wide gap between the "left wing" and the "right wing," is a common bond of sympathy, and that is in music. In the eyes of everybody sings, and the songs of the simplest peasant are dear to the heart of the highest official as well. The officer who was in Vladivostok saw the height of the revolutionary movement saw a troop of Koltz men, who were singing a song as they marched down a mountain pass, being passed by a man of Bolsheviks, who took up the song and carried it along enthusiastically as they proceeded in the opposite direction. The Bolsheviks felt the song belonged to them quite as much as to the conservatives.

Assurances of Communication

A new means of communication has been devised. No longer is man dependent on the air for the transmission of messages; for the invention modeled after a ship in San Diego Bay, California, made possible the sending of messages through air and water. And, fortunately enough, the test of proof when the United States Navy sent a message from the ship, Maryland, to the British ship, telling, in this manner, of the arrival of the R-34 in America, was not long before an-

other group, less spectacular, harnessed the sea and land to their own particular requirements.

Tests for Mandarin Persist

Though Chinese education is gradually undergoing change, candidates for the title of mandarin still gather at three-year intervals in Chinese cities, and the examiners sit in their robes of state under their umbrellas and conduct the examinations. Many of the younger generation nowadays have imbibed a western idea of education; but many still begin with the Book of the Three Characters, the Book of a Hundred Families, and the Book of a Thousand Words, and pursue an educational system that is held to be more than 30 centuries old, to the ultimate triumph of becoming mandarins and enjoying the ceremonial honors, distinctive costume, and an individual reputation for wisdom and learning, that go with the title. The examination consists in the writing of philosophical and political essays, exposition of the sayings of Confucius, commenting on Chinese texts, and the composition of sentences and maxims in prose and verse. The number of candidates at such examinations still counts up into the thousands. Sometimes their failures, one might say, in the phrase with which western editors return ambitious contributions, have been "due to no lack of merit," for the number of vacancies to be filled at any one time in the list of mandarins is very small compared to the number of candidates.

What Halligen Are

The world at large has, naturally enough, heard little or nothing of the so-called "halligen," or small mounds not far from Heligoland, until its present interest in that part of the world led to a description of them. An odd place to live—for at high water the buildings stand apparently on the surface of the sea; in summer, however, one might see some stretches of pasture land with cattle, for there are several months when the "halligen" are not so completely overflowed and the cattle can go out to pasture. During the rest of the year at high tide people and live stock must stay in buildings on the highest parts of the mounds, each perched on its own "hallig." Back in the first half of the seventeenth century there was a prosperous island province, Nordstrand, off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, and of this island nothing was left by a great and catastrophic storm except some smaller islands and here and there a mound rising above the ocean. Then by degrees Frisians came from Holland and built their cottages on the mounds, which they called "halligen," and made a living collecting the eggs of wild fowl and digging for oysters at low water in the surrounding mud flats. Wild geese, duck, widgeon, and teal flocked to the sand dunes and created an industry both for islanders and hallig-dwellers. In time two of the islands had become exclusively Danish, two German, and the rest, including the "halligen," Frisian. Oland the largest "hallig," has trees and a church; but the other "halligen" are treeless, and without fresh water, except as it is stored from the rains. Always the buildings that seem to rest on the ocean are in danger of being swept away, but even in that event the dweller on a "hallig" has come back and rebuilt his cottage.

"BOUGHT BUSINESS"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
One hot Saturday afternoon in July, 1917, a thoroughly exasperated salesman walked into the office of the Federal Trade Commission. He said he wanted to tell his troubles to some one connected with government and thought the commission was perhaps the place to find a sympathetic audience.

This was the beginning of the campaign which since has been waged by the commission to elevate American business ethics by eliminating commercial bribery. The salesman did not wish to involve himself and was permitted to give his information without revealing his identity.

"Well, I was sure I had sold a very big order of goods in another city last night," he began, "but this morning I found a competing salesman had gotten the contract. My firm had told me to get this contract any cost, so you can see where I'll be when I report my failure."

"Why didn't you get it?" William B. Colver, the commissioner to whom he was talking, asked.

"Money beat me out of it."

"Money?"
"Nothing else. My competitor simply paid the purchasing agent to place the order with his firm. I want to know if there isn't a law against that sort of thing?"

"From an experience of 30 years in my business," one man of large affairs told the commission, "I don't believe there is a single house in it that has not had to pay bribes to hold old business or to obtain new business. Bribery is inherently dishonest, tends to dishonesty, and is unfair to competitors and customers. I don't believe it ever will be stopped until made a crime by the United States Government."

Foremen who have influence in deciding upon the goods used in factories are frequently the employees bribed. Salesmen offer them 5 or 10 per cent commission on orders placed upon their recommendation. Sometimes the bribe takes the form of talking machines, furniture, or jewelry, and in one instance an automobile was given as a bribe. One salesman used to give turkeys to buyers and foremen at Christmas, and gifts to the children or wives of the employees were common. Some foremen and buyers grew rich on these commissions or bonuses. Occasionally they grew greedy and destroyed goods, so their employers would have to order more goods on which they obtained secret commissions. Frequently they played one salesman against another for the highest bid.

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

The Charm of the Woods

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is an indefinable charm in taking a saunter through a wood. It is off the beaten track, far away from the dust-laden highway. As a rule, it is a place that is more or less private, being preserved for game, and if there happens to be a public footpath through its wooded recesses, the wayfarer appreciates the privilege of wandering there. The spell of the woods has always attracted men and women, and one remembers that once upon a time men actually lived in trees. In that far-off time Britain was a dense forest, and the impenetrable labyrinth of vegetable growth was inhabited by four-footed animals and birds—many, if not most, of which have long since disappeared.

To the first men of whom we have any record, trees were their home, refuge, and strong-tower. The Greeks of old saw a dryad in every tree, but the ancient Briton worked with his stone ax and flint chisel upon the mighty trunk until it was hollowed out in the form of a boat. He used the leafy branches for building; the leaves were sewn together to serve the purpose of clothing; the fruit supplied food; and dead wood enabled those warriors of old to keep the home fires burning! Indeed, for most of the necessities of life the tree-dwellers of prehistoric times depended to a very great extent upon trees.

But it is rather my intention in this essay to direct the reader's attention to a few of the trees which go to make up a wood, and to point out some of their salient characteristics. If, for example, we enter a beech wood it will at once be seen that this tree is capable of mapping out a whole area of ground all to itself. It will not tolerate a near neighbor, and in carrying this into practice, the beech—queen of the woods, as she is called—adopts two methods of keeping other plants at bay. It spreads out the branches bearing its glossy leaves layer upon layer, so as to expose as much surface as possible to the light and air and getting full benefit for itself by shutting out light and air from beneath; this prevents any undergrowth from springing up and choking its own roots at survival. In addition, it is a surface feeder; its roots lie closely hidden beneath the soil, and they collect most, if not all, of the chemicals that are at hand. So even if any other wildling did get an opportunity for anchorage, the chances are it would find it a difficult task to eke out a living.

Home of the Beech

Where one discovers a beech wood it may safely be concluded that the soil is of limey composition, or that it is clay containing a good percentage of lime. This favorite tree revels in deep soil where it can successfully continue to carry out its operations without let or hindrance, and to study a tree both as an individualist and where many are gathered together, as a collective community, creates a charm never to be despised.

In England the beech is indigenous, and it has acquired its name from two Anglo-Saxon words—bece and boece, meaning the beech tree—so called from the fact that the nuts were eaten, formerly by men, now by pigs! The generic name of Fagus is of somewhat similar derivation, being taken from the Greek phagos-phago, to eat. As trees may be surmised from the vegetable trees which so richly ornament our English woods and copests, the beech lives from 200 to 300 years.

The hard, light brown wood possesses a close grain and is used for cabinet and chair making. It grows to a height of from 60 to 130 feet, and is exquisitely proportioned, eminently symmetrical, and tinted in autumn with varying shades of yellow, orange, gold, purple, and, last of all, rich fiery-brown. When the leaves fall in October it is interesting to observe that around an individual tree the ground is strewn with these in such a methodical way that the ring made by them almost tallies with the limits of the outstretched branches above. In a grove or wood it is more difficult to notice this, as the ground is then covered for whole areas with the crisp, deep, leafy bed. In such a position the leaves remain all through the winter, until, eventually, decay sets in. When spring has come round again it is remarkable to observe the wonderful way in which the ground has been entirely cleared of the summer mansions that came to earth at the sudden bidding of Jack Frost.

There is a stillness in a beech wood which exceeds all others in its almost eternal silence. Perhaps the wood wren—a shy, elfin-like little fellow—may be there alone, uttering his oft-repeated song in a most romantic way; and a gay clad squirrel may, in autumn, be foraging for food; but that is all. Even on a wild day, the beech just curtsies to the elements—a courteous bow of regal significance. Its whole being is so deftly and exquisitely balanced that there is hardly any room for "play." It stands there almost as solid as the oak, a queen beside a monarch.

Other Groves of Silence

Another charm of the woods is provided by the Scots pine. Here again there is a stillness, a silence which is almost overpowering. Hawks, jays, ring doves, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and a few other birds are fond of making their homes at the bosky summit; and the squirrel dearly delights to scamper round the clear, straight bole and to spring adroitly from tree to tree. But it is mostly a silent fastness.

There is little or no vegetation upon the ground beneath, for light is excluded by the grim sentinels above. Even one's footfall is silent, as the fallen needles or past years have built up a soft bog into which the foot sinks at every step. The vista, as one looks ahead, is like to the

cloistered columns of a vast cathedral; and as the sunlight plays hide and seek one gets living pictures of light and shade, especially toward evening, when the day's parting gleams are reflected on the papery boles toward the western sky. This is a charm indeed.

The Scots pine belongs to the important order of Coniferae, and is, of course, an evergreen. At all seasons of the year and in all conditions this stalwart tree is worth looking at. It is indigenous in Scotland, but has become naturalized all over Britain. It is often incorrectly referred to as the Scotch fir; but it is a pine: a Pinus, and not an Abies. The name comes from the Anglo-Saxon pine tree, which even the tyro could translate into "a pine tree."

It flourishes best in a sandy or peaty soil, and is of rapid growth, with short, spreading branches. The lower limbs soon die off as the bosky, flat-topped summit shuts out light and air, so that for three-fourths of its total height the bole is clean, straight, and limber. Of recent years a new-comer, the Austrian pine, has been introduced and largely planted in Britain. When once it has become established, even in clay soil, it thrives exceedingly, and it is interesting to notice that it is not averse to pruning; the leafy branches forborne in mind if it is necessary to plant a hedge and to keep it within respectable limits.

The leaves of the pine grow in pairs, joined together at the base. Among the bed of fallen needles the large wood ant loves to build its citadel. The insects find the permeable soil capable of easy working, and many hillocks may be discovered during a woodland pilgrimage where pine trees grow. It is because of these ant heaps that, perchance, during our walk, we shall disturb that fine handsome fellow, the green woodpecker, and perhaps his rarer cousin, the greater spotted woodpecker.

It often happens that where the Scots pine grows there will be found the spruce fir and the deciduous larch. It is an easy matter to discover exactly where each species flourishes, as there is a clear distinction between them. To wander among a spruce fir plantation is not easy if the trees are closely planted or have been allowed to mass together, as, unlike the pine, the branches reach almost to the ground. The tree, tapering toward the top, is the "Christmas tree" associated with childhood. The larch, on the other hand, is tall, and requires more height than its evergreen neighbor. Such being the case a sojourn among the leafless larch boles may be enjoyed by all who are desirous of experiencing one of nature's greatest charms—the charms of the wood.

GREAT MUD GEYSERS ALONG SALTON SEA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California—Great mud geysers which at times shoot boiling hot mud, water and steam 70 feet into the air, have attracted great interest along the shores of the Salton Sea in recent weeks. These mud cauldrons have appeared as the waters of the sea have receded, but only very recently have they been exhibiting signs of intense life.

The geysers are quite similar in appearance and action to those found at the southern end of the Imperial Valley, about 100 miles southward, in the Volcano Lake country. The new geysers seem to be accompanied by considerable gas.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the geysers. By some they are being regarded as vents for a volcanic condition beneath the entire region included in the Imperial Valley. At times long previous to the development of the valley, boiling mud had been found oozing from various places, but not within recorded history have any such geysers been observed in the Salton Sea section as recently.

"HUSKIES" COME INTO THEIR OWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The English people called them "Huskies" the first time they marched through the streets of London, those great strapping fellows that had come from the farms and the towns and cities of America to fight.

Huskies they were, the finest of American men, who left the vigor of the Nation at home rather impaired when they left for the war zone. But they're coming back, and Huskies they still are, for the discharged soldier is still in the very pink of condition.

These are the men that the War Department is trying to place in good jobs. They are offered as the very best men that could be had, men who are fine in physique, trained in good habits, adaptable to circumstances, and eager to get to work.

"Patriotism, yes, but good business judgment into the bargain." These are the men of the future, and employers are wise to add them to their organizations.

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TRAINING CAMP EXPERIENCES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"I was just about one year ago that we civilians were traveling down a dusty road of a newly made town to one of Josephus Daniels' navy camps, there to learn the intricate craft of how to become a 'gob.'"

Upon arriving in camp, we were sent to the "small stores," at which place we were given a large, snowy-white sea bag, which at the first glance gave one the impression it would hold nearly the whole camp. However, after showing into it everything from socks to blankets, the bag was soon full to overflowing.

Arriving at the barracks we "set to" trying on every piece of wearing apparel, and, between "swapping" with this fellow and that, and exchanging the balance of misfits at the "small stores," we soon began to look ship-shape on our first day. "Clives" were either tied up in bundles and sent home or else thrown away. The next day found us stenciling every piece of clothing and all supplies capable of having our name stamped on it. Black paint was used for white articles, and white paint for black.

Hardly had we arrived at the barracks when we were given the various parts and pieces of our new "bunks"—swinging hammocks. With the aid of some of the "old timers," we soon had our hammocks tied up and lashed properly with the famous seven wires, a feat which we found rather difficult at first, owing to the newness of the rope; even six winds around the hammock seemed an almost impossible task for us on our first attempts.

"Chows," while they could scarcely be compared with "what mother used to make," were—in the judgment of the majority of the fellows—quite passable during our sojourn in camp. Our first duty, after dressing, was to clean the barracks inside and out. After this followed "swabbing down the decks," each man having a certain portion to do. Scrubbing our own clothes proved to be one of the most difficult jobs. For, between clearing and cleaning the dishes, peeling "spuds," and assisting in the preparation of the food, every man was feeling and looking quite greasy in no time—which meant more scrubbing the next day. Shaving in cold water was also "enjoyed by all."

Every man stood guard at least one day and night during his stay in camp. He went on at 10 o'clock one morning, and remained on duty until the same time next day, doing "four on" and "four off" as a rule. Provided the weather was clear, this job was not so difficult or uninteresting, even though it did keep one up during a great part of the night.

The clothes line, we found, had certain hours for going up and coming down. If one desired either to put wet clothes on the line or to take dry things off, he had to be at the clothes line at the time set for it to go up or come down. Some sailors found out, much to their misfortune, that dry clothes could not remain on the line at the time it was scheduled to go up again; for just previous to that time, the master-at-arms came along, feeling for all dry clothes still remaining on the line, and such clothes were confiscated and thrown into the "lucky bag." As a rule, they were never seen by the owner again.

Before leaving camp we had our finger prints taken for our identification tag, often lightly and affectionately called "dog collars" or "German hunting licenses" by the men. On one side of these tags was the finger print of the right index finger. On the other side was the name of the man, the date of his birth, and of his enlistment, and the letters U. S. N. or U. S. N. R. F., according to the branch of the navy in which the man was serving.

"Working parties" came to all barracks at certain intervals, at which time it was the duty of the men in the barracks selected to do all the necessary repair and miscellaneous work about the camp. Should there be no work (which rarely happened), the men higher up had the humor to make work for us in the "rock pile." Such

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work consisted of the men getting shovels, picks, and dump-carts, after which they started off for a certain section of the camp where a pile of rocks, many in number and large as rocks ordinarily seen, was located. Then, piling, shoveling, heaving, and shoving these rocks into dump-carts, we drove the teams of horses to the other end of the camp where the rocks were unloaded. When one spot became clear the same rocks were loaded into the carts and carried back to their original resting place. Making the parade grounds, collecting odd stones around the campus, and leveling off the corn humps on the drill field constituted more profitable varieties of labor.

The sewing on of loose buttons gave all of us a bit of household experience. It doesn't take factory-sewn buttons very long to come off, we found, and as they cost money to replace, as few of these as possible were lost. Then, too, if the officers in charge of captain's inspection found any missing, it was not to the advantage of the sailor.

With the exception of the last five days, which were spent in coaling ship, I am sure that all the men who arrived at camp during the month of July last year would be glad to do the whole thing over again just for this summer's vacation.

WILLIAM H. TAFT AT PRESQUE ISLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Far in the northern section of the State of Maine is a little town famous chiefly for the quality and quantity of the potatoes grown thereabouts, and almost surrounded by rivers—Presque Isle, however, is not so remote that it lacks anecdotes of the visits (between trains!) of well-known men. Among these are the two incidents which occurred in the first days of the world war, when William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, had accepted Presque Isle's hospitality for a few hours.

It was a general holiday for the town of course. There had been a parade in Mr. Taft's honor, and a dinner; and finally the great gathering around the new flag pole, where Mr. Taft was to give an address on the position of the United States in the world crisis of that time. As a happy climax Mr. Taft was to unfurl the new bundle of Stars and Stripes which another citizen had drawn to the peak of the pole. Incidentally, a surprise had been prepared, by wrapping hundreds of tiny flags into the bundle made by the great one; thus it was anticipated that a shower of Stars and Stripes would float over all the vicinity at the moment when Mr. Taft would give the big banner to the breezes.

But "the best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley." The moment came when Mr. Taft took the cord in hand, smiled upward, and tugged courageously—not once, but several times. Then he bent all his considerable weight to the task without success: the bundle on high remained a bundle and refused to become a "banner in the breeze." Several citizens offered their various suggestions, until all were unanimous and the bundle was lowered to the ground again to have its rope unknotted. The flag was finally raised, but not by Mr. Taft.

Though Mr. Taft still smiled and displayed no embarrassment at the slight awkwardness of his failure to unfurl the flag, there were those of the chagrined citizens who wondered if the incident would mar the memory of his short stay at Presque Isle, as reflecting upon the thoroughness of their preparations for entertaining him. Happily this near-anxiety was dispelled by another incident at the railroad depot just as Mr. Taft's train whistled in its approach.

A freckle-faced and breathless young man rushed up to within a few feet of the President, planted himself firmly in desperate haste, lest his "subject" should be lost, and aimed his camera at Mr. Taft. While the train waited and the conductor repeated lustily his "Aw b'r'd!" Mr. Taft turned deliberately and posed with care until the camera clicked. Then, with evident interest in the success of his snapshot, he asked keenly, "Did you get it?" and did not step on the train until he was assured that "it" had been "got."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 875)

Treasure Trove of Flower Paintings

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

For the graceful and artistic notice of Mrs. Ellis Rowan's American flower paintings in your issue of July 25, accept my grateful thanks. It was the first kindly acknowledgment of the merits and of the exceptional beauty of this gorgeous collection of native flower paintings to appear in any American journal. I regret to say that, in San Francisco, although repeatedly invited to inspect the pictures, not one journalist did so, and the entire press of that great city ignored this famous art group completely. One would have expected that the art lovers of this wonder city of New York would have accepted frequent invitations to visit the exhibition. They have refrained in very large numbers from calling. What is the reason why this indifference to a colossal art work of the highest importance? I think the answer may be found in the excellent article of your critic contributor. The Americans are too prone to accept European standards of art, with all their traditions, false and true. The Rowan flowers have the supreme advantage of being technically correct, added to their perfect beauty.

Every university, museum, art gallery, and public library in the United States has been asked to examine them, and when the polite invitation has not been impolitely overlooked, the official reply has usually been, "It is not worth while inspecting the pictures because we have no money to buy them." These 350 pictures ought to be installed in some school of applied design or technical school, after having been exhibited in every great museum in this great country. Here is their proper, permanent resting place, because they are purely and technically American.

In 40 years I have traveled 500,000 miles in 40 countries, and I think I have seen every important art gallery in the world. My considered opinion is that the Americans have allowed architecture to oust art, and have too slavishly copied European ideas of what constitutes good art, and have filled their picture galleries with obsolete objects of art simply because they have been acclaimed as superior paintings by European judges. Is there no American ideal of art? Is there no domestic school of artists capable of getting away from the worn-out European standards? Does no American artist seek his own motifs in his own country?

I have spent hours in the New York galleries, and have learnt to admire the paintings of the American school, and, given the authority, I would carefully cull from these art collections all the works of the old European masters, and do away with them.

The Rowan pictures will be shipped back to Australia, there to find a dishonored hiding place in an Australian attic.

Again thanking you for the sympathetic and delightful critique of these weirdly magnificent flower paintings,
(Signed) GEORGE D. MENDELL,
Fellow of Royal Geographical Society of Australia.

New York, New York, Aug. 4, 1919.

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THEATER MANAGERS LACK MINOR TALENT

Disposition Is to Recognize the Union if Given Assurance That There Will Be No Walk-outs During Term of Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Broadway theatrical managers who are paying out on theater buildings but are getting no return because of the strike among their players are said to be preparing to recognize the actors' union if they can have assurance of no further walkouts for a term of years. As things stand, the managers are found to have plenty of talent of the first order to draw upon for their plays, in the membership of the non-union Actors Fidelity League, but they are found to be in need of the minor talent which comprises a large portion of the unionized Actors Equity Association. Casts of plays, it is pointed out, must have subordinate performers no less than the kind whose names go at the head of the bill.

Samuel Untermyer, who from time to time has expressed his views on the strike as part owner of certain theater buildings, has written a letter to the secretary of the Equity Association discussing the terms of what is known as the Equity contract.

Lawyer's View of Situation

"According to my understanding of the facts," he says, "the present form of contract was negotiated and settled with your association as a body and through its representatives. Article 18 of the contract provides that in case of dispute, not only over the terms of the contract, but over other matters outside of the contract, the manager shall be a party to the contract shall select one arbitrator and that your association, not the actor, who is the other party to the contract, shall select the other arbitrator on behalf of the actor, thus delegating the power of arbitration to the association.

"There could be no more distinct and unequivocal recognition than is implied in this provision, and, as I have already written you, I am firm in my conviction that, as a matter of law, the refusal of the managers to abide by that provision with respect to controversies arising under the present contract constitutes a breach of the contract. The contract entitles the actor to a party to it to declare it null and void."

"But the most astounding feature of the situation arises out of the concerted action recently taken by the new Fidelity Association in combination with the producing managers. Mr. Cohan is reported as having announced that he has arranged a form of contract with the producing managers whereby every contention made by your association in the interest of its members is conceded by the managers' association, and still further concessions are made.

Victory Won by Equity

"In other words, having through your righteous persistence secured a new just form of contract for the coming year, you are to be set aside and driven out of existence for your victory, and no one who has been concerned in this just recognition is to be tolerated by the managers or permitted to represent the membership of the actors.

"I understand that in your demand for the recognition of your association the managers have expressly disclaimed any thought of insisting on what is known as the 'closed shop.' Whilst this excess of moderation on your part is praiseworthy on one point of view and ought to result to your support the sympathy of all classes, I feel that you are being sold as the 'open shop' but in practice there is not. Your profession could be represented through your association for the purpose of collective bargaining, or you will be left at the mercy of the individual bargaining against the managers who, whilst negotiating to themselves the right of collective bargaining, have had the impudence to deny it to you.

Advice Is, "Stick It Out"

"My advice to you is to 'stick it out.' You have the sympathy of the public, with proper organization of your own you will be able to secure the support. Permit me to wish every success in the stand you are taken, and you will succeed because you are entitled to do so."

German Labor Is Offered to Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The State Department of Agriculture and Immigration has received a communication from an immigration office in Duisburg, Germany, seeking to learn whether German labor is wanted in Alabama. The writer, J. Stahl, judges "that you duly appreciate the value of German labor, the good education, decent customs, etc., of the Germans in general." It was stated inquiries had been received from a large number of German subjects of different professions who are desirous of emigrating to the United States of America. The writer was advised by the Alabama Commissioner to communicate with the State Department at Washington.

GLEAVES TO HOIST FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to an order received by letter from President Wilson, Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves, formerly in command of the cruiser and transport force of the Atlantic fleet, which included charge of the transportation of the troops to and from Europe since the beginning of the war, who has now been promoted to be Admiral commanding the Asiatic fleet, will assume the new rank and hoist his admiral's flag today. The ceremony is scheduled to take place on the battleship South Dakota, in the Hudson River.

CONFERENCES ON POLICE TANGLE

Efforts on Both Sides of Boston Dispute to Prevent Trouble—Claims and Objections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although a two-day conference, which ended last night, between representatives of the Boston police union and of the city's committee headed by James J. Storrow, had brought no solution of the trouble existing between the police and Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, certain recommendations were made which will be reported to the police union officers by their committee at a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning. An hour later, the police men's representatives will resume their conference with Mr. Storrow and his associates.

It is understood that a large part of the time spent in conference was devoted to an exposition of the policeman's working conditions and of the reduced purchasing power of his salary. The police and the citizens' committee are in sharp disagreement as to the affiliation of the police with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Storrow said last night that he recognizes the right of any laboring man to join a union to protect himself, and to use it as a weapon. He said that he held the view that policemen are armed for the protection of the public, and that the State cannot permit these men to undertake that duty, which may lead to circumstances where they will be called upon to shoot, if they reserve the strike as a weapon.

It was said that a strike has not been discussed by representatives of the union, and that certain means were recommended for preventing trouble, one being an association with the American Federation of Labor. The present organization of the police, the Boston Social Club, was considered under that head.

The men, it was said, see no solution except to retain their affiliation with the federation. The conferees said that the question of a possible general strike was too delicate a one to be discussed in public. The police, it is said, have made no demands as yet, and are ready to consider any recommendations by Mr. Storrow. Although Mr. Curtis is expected to withhold prosecution of any union officials provided they leave the union, it is understood that the men contend vigorously that his rule preventing their membership in unions is neither right nor reasonable and that they will appeal it to the courts.

COOPERATORS AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Cooperation has been given a splendid advertisement in the Manchester district, thanks to the refusal of the City Council to allow cooperative speeches to be made in the public parks.

Much interest was aroused amongst Manchester citizens and not a little excitement was anticipated, therefore, when it became known that the co-operators, supported by the Labor Party and the Trades and Labor Councils, were determined to demonstrate their right to free speech by holding a mass meeting in Platt Fields, one of Manchester's biggest parks. Happily there was no police interference, and the meeting peacefully accomplished its object, and those who came "to see the fun" listened, for the most part quietly, while the speakers expounded the fundamentals of cooperation.

Mr. E. J. Hookway, president of the Manchester and Salford Labor Party, speaking of the advantages of cooperation, said that everywhere during and since the war the cooperative movement had made lighter the burdens of the people. In Russia co-operation had been the main support of 12,000,000 workers and peasants, and it was, he maintained, because it had such power to help the people that the capitalist element of the City Council opposed the right of co-operators to speak of their ideals in the public parks.

Councillor R. J. Davies, of the Manchester City Council, said that the real reason for the opposition of the private trade councilors and aldermen was because cooperation touched their pockets. They had no objection to impossible theories being preached in public places. Socialism, in their opinion, was merely "in the air," democratic control of foreign affairs and opposition to conscription would still leave their profits intact, the trade union could only shorten hours and raise wages, the consumer bearing the extra cost, but cooperation was a practical illustration of a better economic ideal which the capitalists feared. The City Council had proof of this some weeks ago, he said, when tenders were invited for 2000 Peace Day mugs for the school children's treat, 9s. 6d. per dozen being quoted by the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and 13s. 6d. by the private traders. The council, said Mr. Davies, accepted the cooperative price, and then refused to confirm the permission granted by the Parks Committee for a cooperative demonstration such as this.

Councillor Joseph Toole, speaking of the discussion in the Council Chamber, said that one of the arguments put by the private trade councilors was that, if permission were granted to co-operators to advertise their trade, equal facilities would have to be given to private traders also. If any firm could prove to the public that greater advantages could be secured by supporting private trade, said Mr. Toole, let them come and do so. Co-operators were not afraid of them.

At the various platforms the following resolutions were carried by large majorities:

"That this meeting of Manchester citizens protests against the City Council denying the use of the public parks to the cooperative movement, considers it a violation of the elementary rights of free speech by preventing the expression of opinions toward creating a new social order founded upon equity and justice, and resolves to insist upon equal treatment with other political and social organizations."

"That this mass meeting of Manchester citizens, recognizing the principle of cooperation as one that secures the mutual interests of all classes in the community, believes in its application to the land, transport, and all the services that are used in common; and further demands that it shall be employed by the State to prevent further profiteering by private interests in the food supplies of the people."

POSTAL WORKERS ASK MORE PAY

Subject to Be Pressed at National Convention in Washington—Postal Brotherhood Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of the Boston postal employees have left to attend the national convention in Washington, District of Columbia, where one of the principal matters to be considered will be a general increase in pay for all postal workers. The recommendation of a congressional committee that the men be given an increase of \$150 is not at all acceptable to the employees, most of whom feel that the increase in pay should be at least 50 per cent.

Recently postal employees in this city and in Worcester, Massachusetts, have had mass meetings at which demands were made for wage increases. On the advice of John F. Fitzgerald, Representative from Massachusetts, the postal employees of this city agreed to present their case to the President before taking any more drastic action. Formation of a brotherhood to include all postal employees in the country will be urged at the convention.

"BIG FOUR" STRIKE COMES TO AN END

After an Eight-Day Tie-Up, Striking Employees Resume Work on Pacific Coast Trains

LOS ANGELES, California—Practically all striking steam-road engineers, conductors, brakemen, and switchmen reported back to work Saturday morning, following a vote to discontinue their strikes. The resumption of work on the steam roads ended a tie-up of all trains, except a few interurban electric, that had held commerce at a standstill here for eight days. The four brotherhoods walked out on Aug. 21.

The "Big Four" strikes had spread until inactivity was the rule from San Diego to San Francisco. The railway strike was said by men who left to be an individual move. They announced they were out because they would not handle freight from the Pacific electric lines, where members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had preceded them on a strike, seeking higher wages.

Guarantee of Dividends

Security Owners Believe Railroads Should Assure Them 6 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If the railroads are returned to their owners without constructive legislation embodying methods of regulation differing from those of the past, the situation will be hopeless, S. Davies Warfield, representative of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It was his opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission would welcome the direction of Congress at a time like this, when business problems of such great moment are arising and questions of an administrative character cannot follow the ordinary course of procedure.

In place of the board of transportation which the executives have recommended, he believed that the National Railway Association with trustees composed of the Interstate Commerce commissioners and representatives of the railroads selected from various sections of the country, could better deal with the questions of consolidation of railroad properties and the joint use of terminal and other facilities than a newly appointed government board.

"Were the National Railways Board in force today," said Mr. Warfield, "it would have been able to finance the purchase of equipment now being financed by a corporation that is being formed for that specific purpose. The measures used under the association plan for computing the return of the railroads are the property investment accounts of the railroad taken in the aggregate in the three classifications. In Class 1, the aggregate is \$17,192,000,000, which is the average of the three-year test, 1915-1917."

It is upon this as a basis that the association which Mr. Warfield represents asks the fixing of rates which will yield 6 per cent.

WORKERS' CONTROL HELPS PRODUCTION

Rock Island (Illinois) Arsenal Employees Prove Democratic Organization in Industry Is Practicable and Efficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Participation by the employees of the Rock Island (Illinois) arsenal in the control of production, wages, working hours and other problems of management, is declared by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to have resulted in so much good that the policy should be pressed. Mr. Baker yesterday made public a letter to the representatives of the employees, in which he said:

"The government needs not only the hands of its employees, but their heads and their hearts. I would be glad to have the men know that the War Department desires to have cooperative and helpful relations between the management and the men, and appreciates the spirit in which the men are responding to their important and responsible task."

After the signing of the armistice, the employees at the arsenal were in doubt as to the security of their employment, since the products of the shop were for use in the war. They sought a conference with officials with the object of making their training useful in producing other things, and the outcome was the establishment in Washington of an arsenal orders branch, to obtain orders from other departments of the government. The employees were given three representatives in the branch, and they came as follows on the result:

"Primarily the employees feel that they are no longer simply bent on holding down a job. They are beginning to see that they are on their way toward becoming partners in a large enterprise, that is, manufacturing useful things for their government. Economical production is said to have been attained under the plan, and the men, knowing that the prices made by their representatives have been figured closely, voluntarily worked some days during the noon hour, to increase production and thus maintain the margin of profit. Grievances were handled expeditiously, and individuals who seemed to be slowing down too much were reprimanded with success. On a number of orders the men saved the government large sums over bids from private concerns."

"In short," Secretary Baker was informed, "a spontaneous efficiency is in the making which we sincerely feel will before long produce records of production that will make the most ardent Taylor system advocate envious. And this because the employees want to produce, not because they are obliged to."

RETURNING STRIKERS THANKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, in a letter to a Hoboken, New Jersey, painters' union, thanked its striking members for their action in returning to work and adopting resolutions in support of the government's efforts to relieve present abnormal economic conditions. The letter read: "May I not express to you and through you to your fellow members of local 78, my admiration of the public-spirited action they have taken, an action which I am sure is in the interest of the whole country as setting an example of patriotic cooperation in relieving, not complicating, a situation which must be dealt with as much wisdom as energy."

INTERMITTENT STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Something new in the history of Labor dissensions is the intermittent strike inaugurated by operators of the Commercial Cable Company, who walked

EXCLUSIVE women's garments for Fall that keep well within normal price limitations.

SUITS, DRESSES, COATS AND BLOUSES

Paragon

Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

A music house of recognized ideals, encouraging music as a factor of educational value.

Hauschildt

The House of Harmony.

424 Thirteenth Street, Oakland, California

Leighton's Cafeteria

1212 Broadway OAKLAND, CALIF.

Gross

Stockton at O'Farrell

Ladies' Tailoring Exclusively Telephone Sutter 1184, SAN FRANCISCO

FIGHT AGAINST HIGHER FARES

New York Mayor Asks Public to Form Vigilance Committee and to Take Political Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In his fight against the increase of fares by traction companies, Mayor Hylan has issued an appeal to the public to form a vigilance committee of 1000 to fight all movements to inaugurate higher fares and also to fight candidates for the state Legislature who favor such increases. He proposes that the new organization be called the New York City Vigilance Committee to fight the 8-cent fare.

The Mayor announced that he had written to Mayor Stone of Syracuse, president of the State Conference of Mayors, telling of this action and offering to cooperate with similar committees in other cities.

ONE BIG UNION CAUSE OF ALBERTA STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Owing to the protracted strikes in the Alberta coal fields a serious situation has arisen in Saskatchewan affecting owners and operators of steam threshing rigs. So acute is the shortage of steam coal that the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Agriculture, has telegraphed the Minister of Labor at Ottawa urging him to give his personal attention to having the strike brought to an end. Mr. Dunning claiming that if steam coal does not begin to move forward at once, many steam threshing rigs will be idle for lack of fuel. The Hon. G. D. Robertson has telegraphed that the One Big Union is the cause of the strike in the Alberta coal fields and that he is proceeding west personally. There are 6000 steam threshing rigs in this Province most of which use coal as fuel although some could be adapted to burn wood or straw. July was the peak month in 1918 for imports of coal to this Province but July of this year has seen practically no coal hauled out of Alberta to this Province. On the year's operations to date compared with 1918, Saskatchewan is 100,000 tons short on shipments of domestic coal.

MINERS GO ON STRIKE

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Fifteen hundred miners and laborers of the Coal Brook and Wilson Creek Mines of the Hudson Coal Company at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, struck on Saturday as a result of alleged excessive dockage and persistent laying-off of groups of men.

The White House

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Pays the delivery charges on all purchases admissible to Parcel Post.

Fashion Favors Long Gloves

The White House is amply stocked for Fall. Every wanted shade and leather

Black and white glove—8-button length \$4.25, 12-button length \$4.75, 16-button length \$5.50, 20-button length \$6.25. White glove gloves, 24-button length \$7. Suede gloves, black or white, 8-button length \$3.50, 12-button length \$3.75, 16-button length \$4.75, 20-button length \$5, 24-button length \$5.50.

12-button Wash-Rite mocha gloves in various shades, \$6.25. "Biarritz" cape gloves in tan, brown, khaki and sand, slip-on models \$3.50, 3-button strap-wrist models \$3.50, 6-button strap-wrist models \$5. Strap-wrist doeskin gloves, \$3.75. Strap-wrist mocha gloves, \$5. Strap-wrist "Duplex" fabric gloves, \$2. Strap-wrist "Chamoisette" fabric gloves, \$1.25. Trefousse and Wash-Rite gloves sold nowhere else in San Francisco.

Marabouts for Fall

New marabout capes and stoles in the styles favored for present and Autumn wear—a variety of designs in large and small capes, and long and short stoles—brown, natural and black, \$6.25 to \$39.50.

Raphael Weill & Co. Inc.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CONTROVERSY OVER AERIAL NAVIGATION

Merits and Demerits of Airship and Aeroplane Discussed by "One Behind the Scenes"—Position in Great Britain

The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The great airship controversy has broken out with intense violence, and the onlooker may well ask, Why all this heat? In an affair that concerns the future of air travel by which, it is asserted, the whole community will be affected, surely dispassionate discussion, not party antagonism, should be the rule. Perhaps the writer, who is "behind the scenes," may be permitted to throw a little light on this phenomenon.

The whole field of aeronautical endeavor is at present in an unnatural condition. A perfectly natural condition would have the question indicated to be thrashed out by experts, each actuated by a pure resolve to secure right decisions; on a commercial basis, it would be determined by the hard test of profit and loss, with no excessive interference due to mendacious advertising. Aeronautical development, however, must depend in all countries, for some time to come, upon government encouragement; and even in Great Britain the situation is complicated by the post-war confusion and reaction.

Party Men in Aeronautics

In Great Britain there is a strict limit to the amount of money that may be spent by official departments, but there appears to be very little limit to the number of persons who are interested in the manner of its spending. There have arisen, therefore, sectional advocates advising non-technical ministers and agitation in the public press. For the most part sincere enough, and naturally enamored of the particular branch of aeronautics in which they happen to have been brought up (like all specialists, they tend to become exclusivists), most of them become party men in the technique of aeronautics. The situation is not new. In Great Britain it has existed, off and on, since 1907. It is more acute now, because never has there been so clear a line to the real establishment of aerial navigation as a great factor in human affairs as there is now; and from the point of view of experiment and research, never were the expenses so heavy.

Each striking achievement of airplane or of airship, as it is made, is seized upon by one party or the other as an occasion for an outburst of purely party rejoicing. It goes farther than that: each mishap is used as an occasion by the other side to point the moral. As in other affairs, however, the merely party men are the smaller ones that in the long run do not really count, provided free discussion remains possible.

Claims of Rival Advocates

It would be extremely mischievous if free discussion were in any way interfered with by, let us say, the outpourings of interesting free copy by official departments to newspapers, resulting in the using up with excessive statements of most of the space available for aeronautics. That is a matter which at the present moment in Great Britain has to be watched. It would not be possible in one article to traverse satisfactorily the airplane-airship controversy. Sufficient data do not exist for a final decision, and one must keep an open mind with regard to the claims made by rival advocates. All we know at present may perhaps be summed up in a series of brief statements, each of which must be carefully worded if understanding is to be avoided. These, it will be seen, no matter how loosely weighed separately and in the mass, leave the merely party men unimpaired—as one hopes he ever may say. Any one of them may have to be revised before the year is out; and questions of cost can scarcely be considered at all at present owing to our lack of data (we may be quite sure of one thing, and that is a steady reduction of cost with increased quantity and regularity). Let us glance at the main points.

Airship and Aeroplane

The big airship is the bigger proposition as regards capital outlay and upkeep. It costs about 10 times as much to construct as the biggest airplane today.

It is slower to design and build, but is subject to comparatively small danger (in peace) of total wreckage.

Its speed is no more than half that of the big airplane, but it can go going (at far less waste of energy) for, say, six times as long; and is, therefore, capable of far greater distances without stopping.

Its speed being so much less, there are a far greater number of men in the year when it dare not go on an out-and-home journey, for example reason that it would make headway against the wind.

On the other hand, in circumstances when it can afford to wait on a weather and go on a following day, its duration capacity enables it to cover vast distances.

In landing, the airplane is in every respect better off, in other respects at a disadvantage. The airplane needs a large flat surface, but needs neither mooring posts nor sheds. The airship can often make landing in bad country, but its safety depends upon a mooring post at least, and in very bad weather it must go to a shed. The provision of sheds, however, should be fairly easy, provided the service justified expense. They need not be at one close together.

But, wherever the airship sheds mooring posts were placed, it would

be necessary to have a numerous ground staff.

In navigation by day or by night, reliability is possible both with airplane and airship (although it seems only a few months since it seemed to be a hopeless proposition).

In both cases landing skill is necessary, but with the airship far less risk is involved.

On the other hand, the cost of a trivial airship mishap is usually greater than that of a serious airplane accident. The writer has seen damage to the extent of £5000 done to an airship when the crowd who witnessed the landing thought it was a perfect one.

An airship can carry 30 people from England to America in three days. An airplane can carry three persons there in one day. The statement (which is, of course, very approximate) suggests some interesting calculations in which time, food consumed, insurance risks, and comfort may be jumbled together in a mathematical problem impossible of solution at the present time.

There is unlimited hydrogen, which the airship must employ (since helium is not at present a commercial possibility). As to petrol, which both airship and airplane consume in large quantities, the supply is not unlimited.

And so one could continue for a long time. But very little good would result, since what has been stated makes it perfectly clear that the airship-airplane controversy is incapable of present solution. This will not distress any reasonable man or woman, who will watch developments with the greater interest, perhaps, in the light of the points given above. But it should be quite clear that the exclusivist must not yet be given a hearing. Development is necessary in all divisions of aircraft, and in the disposition of available money, intelligence and open-mindedness must be displayed.

POLICY OF NEW IRISH PAPER IS CRITICIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irish Times may be said to "damn with faint praise" the ideals of the Irish Dominion League, and says it has fathered proposals which are at once rash, harsh, and impracticable. It thinks that the league will not conciliate either extreme Nationalists or those whom it calls extreme Unionists, neither does it think that the policy of The Irish Statesman is likely to win many converts to full Dominion Home Rule from the ranks of moderate unionism.

The Irish Independent extends a much warmer welcome and is gratified to find certain names among the signatories.

The Freeman's Journal says that the policy of the Irish Dominion League is unexceptional from the Nationalist standpoint, but disagrees with its statement that only two extreme parties are left, as the Nationalist Party, it says, is very much alive. It is claimed that vast numbers of Nationalists did not go to the poll at the last elections, and that many who did vote for Sinn Fein had no real belief in it. It points out that there are now eight different parties in Ireland, viz.:

1. The Irish Reconstruction Committee.
 2. The Anti-Partition League.
 3. The Irish Center Party.
 4. The Nationalist Veterans Association.
 5. The Irish Dominion League.
 6. The Sinn Fein Party.
 7. The Irish Volunteers.
 8. The Irish Labor Party.
- This dissipation of strength, it insists, can only be of advantage to opponents of the Irish cause. The present development is heartily welcomed, because of the importance which Sir Horace Plunkett's adhesion gives to it.
- The Freeman's Journal pronounces The Irish Statesman to be the most ambitious and best weekly so far produced in Ireland. It is written in similar form to leading political and literary weeklies in London, it says, and far surpasses them in interest to Irish readers.

NEW SWEDISH LOAN FROM UNITED STATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Government Loan Office, through the intermediary of the Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholms Handelsbank and Göteborgs Bank, has arranged with an association of the principal banks and banking firms of America for a Swedish Government loan of \$25,000,000. The loan bears interest at 6 per cent and is for a period of 20 years without amortization, but with the right to repayment after 10 years. The negotiations have taken place in New York, and Messrs. Jacob Wallenberg and Knut Bövin, the bank directors, have represented Sweden. The official announcement does not indicate which American banks have negotiated the loan.

It was in December, 1914, that Sweden obtained her first American Government loan through the intermediary of the Stockholms Handelsbank and the Stockholms Enskilda Bank. American intermediaries were then the National City Bank and the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. That was a loan of \$5,000,000 in two year notes, and was contracted in order to obtain American money to pay for the raw products and food which Sweden required. It was then pointed out how very important the loan was, especially as regarded the abnormally high rate of exchange. After the outbreak of the war the dollar soared incessantly, and in December, when the loan was taken up it approximated 4 kroner and had indeed reached 3.98. The conditions were not published except that the loan was also arranged on a 6 per cent basis.

NEW ELECTION LAW SATISFIES FRANCE

Country More Pleased With Its Legislative System Than It Has Been for a Long Time—Final Stages of Discussion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—It is now finally settled that the French elections of all kinds shall be conducted in the future upon the system of scrutin de liste with modified proportional representation (already described in The Christian Science Monitor). This was approved in the bill passed by the Senate, and was the Chamber's own scheme, with but a few modifications in detail, for, by 325 votes to 103, with 71 abstentions, the Chamber, on the subject coming back to it for its reconsideration finally voted the bill, and thus it becomes law.

It is a most noteworthy result, and one upon which France, disturbed by various matters of much magnitude at the present time, is disposed to congratulate itself; a first and splendid contribution to the reforms of peace. Its self-congratulations are deserved, and on every hand testimony is being paid to the spirit of sincerity and conciliation which both houses of Parliament have exhibited in thus endeavoring to get this measure through and to incline to the evident desire of the country.

Speech by Aristide Briand

Some say that no better piece of work has been done by any French Parliament, and at the moment the country, save the Socialists and Labor people, is more satisfied with its legislative system than it has been for a long time. Above all, the final stages of the discussion were marked by a fine speech by Aristide Briand, who has made this question of electoral reform so much one of his own, and in the past has made the utmost sacrifices on its behalf. Here again in the last scene of all, he spoke with a deliberateness, a statesmanlike sense and a weight that made a deep impression upon all who had listened to him, and made the deputies murmur again that coming events were casting their shadows before them on the floor of the Palais Bourbon.

In advance, the commission of the Chamber, to which, as a matter of course, the Senate's bill had been referred, recommended that it should be ratified just as it was presented, without any alterations. In the matter of making concessions to views and prejudices, as between the Chamber and the Senate, in the spirit of conciliation which to an unexpected extent has characterized this affair, the Chamber led the way. It was entirely proportionalist, but it has resigned itself to accepting a part of the majority basis which may have a considerable effect at the elections, just as the Senate, the last hope of the supporters of the scrutin d'arrondissement, had abandoned that system.

Chamber for Conciliation

The Chamber, when now it came to make its last decisions, showed that it was entirely for conciliation and getting the bill through, and would have none of the final efforts that were exerted by the supporters of the arrondissement system, to make such alterations as would necessitate the bill going back to the Senate, with the consequent result of some delay in the elections. These supporters of the arrondissement system, in their last ditch as they felt themselves to be, tried to make difficulties upon the point in article 3 of the bill, which gave permission to the departments having more than six seats for the parliamentary elections to split themselves up into sections if they wished. They proposed that, instead of this being a matter for the disposition of the departments, as was proposed by the Senate, it should be made obligatory upon them. It was generally felt that this was a matter of pure capriciousness, and that, if the Senate had proposed that the sectioning should be obligatory, then these persons would have urged that it should be voluntary.

The Chamber as a whole showed that it had no patience with this game, and rejected the proposed alteration by 376 votes against 81. Jean Ossola, a convinced supporter of the majority system, made an excellent speech in which he said that that vote had to be taken as a sign that there was to be an end to all argument and disagreement on the question, and that the bill had to go through. The Chamber and the Senate, he said, had declared themselves, and, being a respectful servant of democracy, he felt he must bow before its will. Some others, however, attempted with their last appeals to sustain their arguments, and brought upon themselves the criticism that, while they pretended to be supporters of the majority system, here they were refusing to accept the verdict of the majority.

A Socialist Complaint

Pierre Deyris said he did not bow to the majority, as he was persuaded that a false step was being taken, while Francois Fournier made use of this cryptic remark—"The Chamber by a very large majority has voted for electoral reform, but that does not prove much." The Chamber made short work of confirming the articles of the bill from the first to the ninth. At the tenth Mr. Deyris, quite inconsolable for the pending loss of the scrutin d'arrondissement, put forward an amendment for the restoration of the second ballot, for the suppression of the introduction, however modest, of the representation of the minorities in the bill submitted to the Chamber, and for only awarding seats available by the

second ballot to an absolute majority. The amendment was rejected by 325 against 215. Two or three other amendments were brought forward and soundly defeated. Now, with the end in sight, Mr. Valette, a Socialist, complained that the bill was incoherent, and that there was a danger of Socialists being mixed up on the same lists with other candidates. Mr. Valette seemed appalled at this possibility.

AEROPLANE THOUGHT SMUGGLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BUFFALO, New York.—United States customs officials here have seized an aeroplane which, they assert, was smuggled into this country from Canada. This is believed to be the first time a seizure has been made of a machine coming in from Canada. The aeroplane landed at night for gasoline in the suburbs. It ascended again, but fell a few minutes later. Its two occupants jumped into an automobile and sped away. Customs Collector Davidson has seized the machine and will sell it at public auction if it is not claimed.

GREGOR ALEXINSKY ON RUSSIAN SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Gregor Alexinsky recently arrived in Copenhagen on his way to Paris.

Alexinsky belonged to the Social-Democratic Party (Mensheviks), was a member of the second Duma, and was exiled to Siberia for revolutionary speeches. Subsequently he escaped and lived abroad until the revolution in March, 1917. He was arrested by the Bolsheviks, and remained in prison for nine months until February last. After his release he joined the "Party for the regeneration of Russia," which opposes the Bolsheviks and includes all parties from the Constitutional Monarchist to the Right Social Revolutionaries (the party to which Kerensky belonged). This composite party recognizes the program of Koltchak, and works in full accord with him.

Alexinsky has been sent to western

Europe on a special mission to clear up misunderstandings abroad, to show that none of the Socialist parties are working with the Bolsheviks, and, finally, to refute the propaganda of Kerensky.

He states that the Bolsheviks are universally hated. The Mensheviks, under the old revolutionary, Martoff, tried at one time to join the Bolsheviks, but as soon as they attempted to modify the doctrines of the latter, they were arrested and put into prison.

In Russia today the following tendencies are daily becoming more marked:

1. Religious feeling is increasing.
 2. National feeling is rapidly growing.
 3. The doctrine of communism is repudiated, and an understanding of law and property is growing, especially among the peasants.
- The northern volunteer army, under General Yudenich, is growing daily. Its advance, however, is delayed by the fact that there is no food in the rear. Indeed, Alexinsky says that there were sufficient bread to satisfy the needs of the population,

the reign of bolshevism would quickly terminate.

The Russian officers under Yudenich have been fighting under terrible conditions; often advancing without boots and refitting themselves from fallen Bolsheviks. In many cases complete "Red" battalions have surrendered after killing their commissars.

REPATRIATION IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

BALLARAT, Victoria.—"Approximately about 110,000 men have so far returned from the war, while not more than 4 per cent are drawing systematic" was the report made by Senator Milten, Minister for Repatriation, at a welcome gathering accorded him in Ballarat. Senator Milten said that lack of shipping facilities had made it difficult to obtain the equipment necessary for the technical training of returned men, but he thought that this difficulty would soon be overcome. The cost of vocational training would probably be £2,000,000.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily
On Saturday next, September 6th, and on the following
Saturday, September 13th, the Store will be closed at 12 noon

B. Altman & Co.

Complete Outfits for School and College

may be obtained in the course of a single morning's shopping in the Departments devoted to clothing for Girls, Misses and Boys

Every essential item of the entire wardrobe is in stock and ready for immediate wear—selected and assembled by men and women who have had years of training and experience in outfitting the Younger Set, and who know just what may be correctly worn on every occasion.

Girls' and Misses' Departments, Second Floor; Boys' Department, Sixth Floor.

THE MAIL SHOPPING BUREAU places its services at the disposal of out-of-town patrons.

An Extraordinary Silk Offering

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will comprise

Twenty Thousand Yards of
Black Silks, White Silks, and
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Misses' and Girls' Hats

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Women's Undergarments

Some are American-made of pure silk crepe de Chine; others, of hand-embroidered lingerie, are imported.

All are exceptionally low priced

Crêpe de Chine Undergarments

Nightrobes, \$3.95	Camisoles, \$1.25
Envelopes, 2.45	Knickers, 2.45

Imported Lingerie (hand-embroidered)

Nightrobes	\$2.85
Chemises (regulation or envelope),	1.95
Drawers	1.65
Petticoats	2.25 & 3.25

(Sale on the Second Floor)

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STUDY OF ITALIAN CLAIMS IN ADRIATIC

Case for Jugo-Slavs Stated by Jovan Jovanovic, Until Recently Serbian Minister in London and Authority on Balkans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following is the first of a series of articles on the affairs of the new Jugo-Slav State, specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, by Jovan Jovanovic, until recently Serbian Minister in London, and a leading authority on Balkan affairs in general.

"The southern Slavs, or Jugo-Slavs, who are known under three national denominations, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—number about 12,000,000. They all speak one language, and inhabit the following territories:

"I. The independent kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, which together have a superficial area of 102,000 square kilometers, and about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

"II. The following provinces which formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and which have now declared for their union with Serbia and Montenegro in one single national state—the Southern Slav State:

Superficial area in Southern Sq. Km.	Inhabitants by nationality, statistics of 1910
Dalmatia and Islands	12,831 611,211
Bosnia-Herzegovina	51,200 1,825,554
Croatia-Slavonia	42,541 2,283,000
Fiume (component part of Croatia politically united to Hungary) just the city without the suburb of Suak	20 13,102
Latria with Quarnero Islands	4,956 223,318
Trieste	118,359 32,375
Gorizia-Gradisca	2,915 154,750
Carniola	9,954 491,183
Styria	22,423 409,335
Carinthia	10,228 82,240
Medjumurje (the land between the rivers Drave and Mur)	725 82,829
South Hungary	

"Under the heading various all other nationalities have been entered, i. e., Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Russians, etc. The Southern Slavs inhabit compactly the southern parts of these two provinces as shown on the map. The Southern Slavs inhabit more or less compactly the counties of Baranya, Backa, and Banat. This territory is politically united to Hungary, and it is impossible to give precise separate details. There are about 84,000 Southern Slavs.

"In order to justify their claims in the Adriatic, the Italians frequently claim that the Italian element displays a certain economic superiority in the eastern coast. If this statement corresponds to actual fact, this superiority should be manifest most at Trieste and at Fiume. Let us, therefore, examine this in some detail.

Economic Activity

"At Trieste, the principal port of the former dual monarchy and a great commercial center, Italian economic activity is but feeble. In the matter of the mercantile marine, for instance, as far back as the time of the creation of the Austrian Lloyd, it was to go back as far as the days of sailing vessels, which would be still more unfavorable to the Italians, it was precisely the Serbs, and the Croats of Dalmatia who furnished the maritime element for the administration, and who have remained the preponderant navigation element (Visaric, Lemetic, Ivanovic) down to the present day. And in addition to the ships, all the shipping enterprises have been established, thanks to the initiative of the Jugo-Slavs of Dalmatia and of the islands. Of this the long list of names well known in the shipping world, such as Kozulic, Triplicic, Jerolimic, Racic, Martilovic, Ivanovic, Polic, is the best proof. If among them they forgot, in the midst of Trieste circles, their Jugo-Slav origin, and regarded themselves as Italians, they succumbed at the same time to German economic influence, and their undertakings became the domain of the German banks (Kozulic, Martilovic, etc.); only those shipowners who remained Jugo-Slav contrived to maintain their complete independence (Polic, Kozulic) and not to become the pawns of the German 'Drang.'

Financial Undertakings

"The same state of affairs is to be found in regard to financial undertakings, which are the reflection of the economic life of a community. The Italians have never been able to establish and maintain credit establishments of any size. The 'Banca Commerciale Triestina' with a capital of 100,000 Austrian kronen, founded by the Italians, fell, in 1904, into the hands of the 'Wiener Bankverein,' and by reason of that fact became an instrument of the 'Deutsche Bank' of Vienna. The 'Banca Popolare,' with a capital of 1,000,000 kronen fell to pieces, and the other Italian banking houses at Trieste do not together represent a capital of more than 3,000,000 kronen. The result is that the whole financial and economic life of the Italian element in Trieste is in a state of dependence upon the great Austro-German banking houses, which have branches, such as the Creditanstalt, Union-Bank, Anglo-Oesterreichische Bank, Depositen Bank, Zentral Bank deutscher Sparkassen, and so on.

"The position is quite different among the Jugo-Slavs of Trieste. They founded the Banque Adriatique (Jadovna Bank), the most important banking house of Trieste, the capital of which is 30,000,000 kronen. In addition, they have a branch of the 'Banca (Lalbach) Credit Bank, and several savings banks, all prospering on their own capital, and it is these Jugo-Slav establishments alone that have prevented German capital from establishing on the Trieste market.

"The Italians, again, have but a small share in all the industrial undertakings of Trieste, such as the 'Societa Tecnica, Cantiere Navale, Cantiere Industriale, Gesellschaft, Adriawerke, Greinitz, and so on. Fiume (Rieka) the Italian con-

tribution is still more feeble. In the mercantile marine but 6 per cent of Italian capital is invested as compared with 28 per cent of Jugo-Slav capital. In this mercantile marine there are 70.3 per cent of Jugo-Slav captains as compared with 12.4 per cent of Italians, and 62.8 per cent of Jugo-Slav mechanics as compared with 22.3 per cent of Italians, while the crews are almost exclusively Jugo-Slav (98 per cent).

"The capital of the Jugo-Slav banks is 29,000,000 kronen, with a reserve of 8,000,000, and an annual turnover of 2,500,000,000, whereas the Italian capital is 2,000,000, with a turnover of 250,000,000. It is the same with the savings banks. The Cassa Commerciale di Risparmio has deposits to the value of 21,700,000 kronen, 80 per cent of which have been deposited by Jugo-Slavs. The Fiume branch of the 'Premiere Caisse d'epargne croate' (Prva Hrvatska stedionica), a purely Jugo-Slav concern, has deposits to the value of 25,500,000 kronen.

Main Branches of Commerce

"The main branches of commerce—wood, cattle, and so on—are almost entirely in the hands of the Jugo-Slavs, the large industries alone being in the hands of Magyar banks, thanks to large subventions advanced by the Hungarian Government.

"Zara (Zadar), another town that the Italians claim in Dalmatia, is purely a bureaucratic center, and it is

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South Hungary	

"The Southern Slavs inhabit compactly the southern parts of these two provinces as shown on the map. The Southern Slavs inhabit more or less compactly the counties of Baranya, Backa, and Banat. This territory is politically united to Hungary, and it is impossible to give precise separate details. There are about 84,000 Southern Slavs.

"This Austrian bureaucracy that has maintained the Italian character of Zadar. Economically Zadar ranks below other towns in Dalmatia.

"Sibenico (Sibenik) is the best port of Dalmatia and possesses a railway line which links it with its immediate hinterland, where forests and mines are to be found. With its white coal, its mines, and its many islands it is the richest part of Dalmatia. Throughout the area of 647 miles assigned to the Jugo-Slavs by the Treaty of London there is not a bay that has been converted into a real port, or which is connected by rail to the hinterland, unless it be Ragusa (Dubrovnik) (Metkovic-Zlenica), which is connected by a single and narrow railway line with Bosnia, and, like that province, has no direct communication with the rest of the world; moreover, built for a strategic purpose and with certain of its sections constructed on the cable system, this railway cannot be considered seriously from the commercial point of view.

"An Italian Fiume"

"Consequently, there is not in all those 647 miles a single real port in effective communication with the other Jugo-Slav territories, and still less with the rest of the world, except the port of Fiume. A port cannot be constructed in a night. It required 50 years of the most active and intensive work for Fiume to become what she now is. With the best will in the world and the greatest effort, the Jugo-Slavs would not be able to construct a port to replace Fiume within 30 years. Imagine what it would mean for a young State bordering on the sea to be without a port for 30 years.

"In Italian quarters the utmost efforts are made to show that an Italian Fiume (Rieka) would be a defense against Germanism, the plan being that a Jugo-Slav Fiume would be tantamount to an Austro-Hungarian or German Fiume.

"Such assertions have neither justification nor foundation. On the contrary, the facts already cited furnish proof that it was only the Jugo-Slav element in the old Austria-Hungary, wherein the whole system was against it, that was able to resist with all its strength the Germano-Magyar infiltration, and to maintain its commercial, maritime and financial concerns, in spite of the unfavorable political conditions. It is impossible seriously to pronounce the Jugo-Slav element lacking in the strength and willingness to resist German-Magyar infiltration when, having obtained its political independence, it has formed itself into a strong State.

Only Outlet for Jugo-Slavs

"Fiume is at the present moment the only outlet to the sea for the whole country of the Jugo-Slavs, and the natural port of two-thirds of their territory. It is for this reason that the development of a Jugo-Slav Fiume is assured, whereas a Fiume in Italian hands is threatened with ruin, and that for two reasons: In the first place, Italy has every interest in preserving the commerce of Trieste, and in the second, the Jugo-Slav hinterland would not be attracted toward an Italian Fiume.

"As for the fear of an alleged Germano-Magyar hegemony, facts speak for themselves: some months ago the Italian papers announced the foundation of an Italian-Hungarian commercial society, the director of which is a Magyar, and the seat of which is at Fiume. And why should a Germano-Magyar hegemony be feared when Fiume is in a fair way to belong to an allied Nation of 12,000,000 people, which resisted Germanism,

while the Italians found it quite natural not to claim it in the pact of London, so as to reserve to the monarchy of the Hapsburgs 'the political domination of a free port on the Adriatic'? By this one fact, a searching light is thrown upon all the arguments used against the Jugo-Slavs."

TREASON CHARGES AGAINST JOURNALIST

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Shortly after the war began the Government of India arrested and interned Mahomed Ali, the editor of a well-known weekly paper published in English at Delhi, and interned him, together with his brother, Shaukat Ali, under the Defense of India Act. It was rumored at the time that the specific offense which had led to this drastic action was certain attempts which Mahomed Ali had been making to get into touch with the court of Afghanistan in order to stir up trouble in that quarter for the Government of India. As the authorities are not obliged, however, to give any reasons for internment a suspect under the Defense of India Act, nothing was officially known as to the charges against the brothers, and one result of this was that a number of Hindus and Muhammadans proclaimed them completely innocent of any misdeeds, and both the National Congress and the Moslem League agitated strongly for their unconditional release.

The Moslem League, indeed, went so far as to elect Mahomed Ali as its president, a couple of years ago, in the hope, doubtless, that this move would force the hand of the government, and compel it either to release the brothers, or specify the charges against them. Neither result followed, and the brothers have remained interned for the past four years. This does not mean that they have been in prison. On the contrary they have simply been accommodated in a house at Chindwara, in the central provinces, under compulsion, of course, and have been given considerable freedom of movement. Their correspondence also has been censored.

This comparatively easy form of confinement has now been ended, and both the brothers have been remanded to jail, where they will naturally be subject to much stricter disabilities. In explaining the increased severity of its action, the government has issued a communiqué, stating in part as follows: "The Government of India received definite information that the brothers Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali were taking active measures to stir up ill-will against the government. While the question of taking steps to prevent these activities was under discussion a memorial from the brothers was received by the Viceroy. In this memorial they expressed themselves intemperately and inaccurately about the attitude of the British Government to the Moslem question, and said that in the event of non-compliance with their demands there remained no choice for a good Mussulman in India except between hejrat (migration) and Jihad (holy war). This document was proscribed by the Government of India, but surreptitious attempts were nevertheless made to print and circulate it among leading Mussulmans in India and to publish it in the press.

"Soon after the receipt of this memorial the Government of India learned that the brothers had sent a long letter to the deputy commissioner, Chindwara, apprising him that they would not consider themselves bound by orders of internment after May 9, 1919. The brothers further publicly announced in the mosque their intention of disobeying those orders, and also read out parts of their memorial to the Viceroy. Since the opening of the frontier campaign indisputable proofs have reached the Government of India that the brothers are making every effort to induce the Muslims in India actively to assist the Ameer of Afghanistan in his hostilities against the King-Emperor. They have with this object addressed various important personages in India as well as newspapers and private individuals. The originals of some of these letters are in the possession of the Government of India.

"Recently, on May 30, Mahomed Ali made a speech at the mosque in which he addressed certain leading Moslems for condemning the action of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and asserted that no Moslem could without detriment to his soul, take part in the war against Afghanistan. He declared that it was the duty of a Mussulman not to fight against his brother when he is fighting for Islam. To sum up, the Government of India have had ample evidence that the brothers are pursuing an active campaign against the British Government, and have openly advocated assistance to the King's enemies. They are satisfied that the restrictions now imposed upon the brothers under the Defense of India Act are not sufficient to prevent them from inciting loyal Moslems to abandon their attitude of loyalty of which they have given so many proofs in the past. In order, therefore, effectively to stop their disloyal propaganda the Governor-General in Council has decided to issue orders for their detention in jail."

SWEDEN'S RAILWAY PROBLEM

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Mr. Granholm, the director-general of the Swedish state railways, with the chief clerk of the electro-technical office, Mr. Overhold, is to study in Switzerland the arrangements made there for electrifying the railways. There are certain conditions in Switzerland as regards the railways which are said to offer several parallels with conditions in Sweden, and therefore it is hoped that many practical lessons will be learned there. The two Swedish railway officials are to make themselves familiar especially with the electrifying of the St. Gotthard line, as well as with all those lines emanating from Bern.

C. F. Hovey Co.

MERCHANDISE UP TO A STANDARD

INTERESTING DETAILS CONCERNING A SALE OF 2850 BLANKETS

ALL WOOL BLANKETS
PART WOOL BLANKETS
COTTON BLANKETS

WE HAVE twenty-eight hundred and fifty pairs standard brand blankets which we are now offering at a substantial mark down. These blankets were purchased last year and the original prices are based on cost prices at that time. The retail value of these blankets is \$24,631. We take a mark down of \$5,811. Therefore, beginning Tuesday morning, \$24,631 worth of blankets will be on sale for \$18,820, an actual saving of \$5,811.

Those requiring a new supply of blankets have a most extraordinary opportunity to meet these requirements at figures considerably less than at any "annual" blanket sale. This should interest managers of hotels and boarding houses, as well as those with private homes.

These blankets will be on sale in our downstairs salesroom

40 Pairs of All Wool Blankets, size 60x90, white, with colored borders	\$15.00
25 Pairs of Summer Blankets, size 60x90, white	\$6.75
60 Pairs Grey Cotton Blankets, size 54x74, light weight, bordered	\$2.00
40 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, size 70x80, white with colored borders	\$8.75
50 Pairs Grey Cotton and Wool Blankets, size 70x80, light weight	\$6.00
40 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, Winter weight, white with colored borders	\$6.75
50 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, white bound with colored ribbon	\$6.50
80 Pairs Grey Cotton Blankets, single bed size, light weight	\$1.75
50 Pairs Cotton Blankets, white, celebrated "Woolnap," size 66x80	\$3.50
100 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, size 60x80, white with colored borders	\$6.00
34 Pairs Cotton Blankets, size 60x80, white with colored borders	\$3.75
160 Pairs Cotton Blankets, size 64x80, white with colored borders	\$3.25
50 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, size 70x80, white with colored borders	\$8.00
40 Pairs Heavyweight Cotton and Wool Blankets, size 60x90, white with colored borders	\$11.50
50 Pairs Cotton Blankets, size 72x82, grey	\$6.00
26 Pairs All Wool Blankets, size 60x84, white Winter weight	\$14.00
40 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, white with colored borders	\$5.00
50 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, size 72x90, white with colored borders	\$7.50
48 Pairs All Wool Plaid Blankets, size 68x80, 6-inch black checks	\$18.50
50 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, white	\$6.50
50 Pairs Double Bed Size Blankets cotton and wool, white	\$5.00

50 Pairs "Woolnap" Blankets, white	\$3.50
50 Pairs "Woolnap" Blankets	\$4.00
19 Pairs White Blankets, wool filling	\$10.00
50 Pairs White Wool Blankets	\$17.50
100 Pairs Grey Wool Blankets	\$5.50
20 Pairs Fancy Plaid All Wool Blankets	\$17.50
50 Pairs Grey Cotton and Wool Blankets	\$6.00
50 Pairs White Cotton and Wool Blankets	\$5.00
40 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, white, double bed size	\$7.50
100 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets, Winter weight, white	\$6.00
40 Pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets	\$6.50
66 Pairs White Cotton Blankets	\$4.00
50 Pairs Grey Cotton and Wool Blankets	\$4.00
50 Pairs Cotton and Wool Weave Blankets	\$4.50
50 Pairs White Blankets, mixed weave, cotton and wool, bound with colored ribbon	\$8.00
40 Pairs Large White Blankets, cotton and wool	\$6.75
36 Pairs White Blankets, medium weight cotton	\$4.00
39 Pairs White Blankets, cotton and wool	\$5.50
31 Pairs Fine Finish White Blankets, Winter weight, wool filling, colored borders	\$13.50
40 Pairs White Cotton and Wool Blankets	\$5.00
40 Pairs White Blankets, cotton and wool, colored borders	\$6.50
75 Single Heavy Cotton and Wool Blankets, blue, size 66x84, for camping	\$7.75
40 Single Army Blankets, khaki cotton and wool, seal brown striped border	\$7.50
75 Single Army Blankets, cotton and wool	\$7.50
140 Single All Wool Khaki Army Blankets, size 66x84	\$10.00
25 Camp Blankets, khaki, heavy weight, cotton and wool, each	\$4.00
54 White Cotton Blankets	\$2.75
50 Grey Cotton and Wool Mixture Blankets, good weight	\$7.50

GREAT SAVINGS ARE EVIDENT IN THIS Sale of Cotton Wash Goods FRESH FROM OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Included in this sale are gingham, voles, silk and cotton pongee, silk and cotton tussah, printed foulards, cotton serges, etc. In order to properly handle and facilitate quantity buying, these goods will be placed on sale in our downstairs salesroom.

at 25c

Formerly 37c, 39c and 49c a yard

27 inch Gingham, light blue only
27 inch Gingham, in plain colors, stripes and checks
32 inch Khaki colored gingham
28 and 30 inch Printed cotton challoes
32 inch Fine mercerized printed foulards
32 inch Cotton Serge plaids
36 inch Kimono flannels
32 inch Striped Crepe
28 inch mercerized suiting in buff only

28c

at 35c

Formerly 49c to 75c

32 inch Plain colored chambrette
36 inch Beach suiting in khaki color
36 inch Striped poplin suiting
at 39c
Formerly 50c per yard
36 inch Wool finished suiting
32 inch Printed challoe
33 inch Embroidered voile

45c

at 45c

Formerly 59c and 69c

32 inch Poplin cloth, plain colored
27 inch Plain colored mercerized poplin
32 inch Plain colored gingham
36 inch Mercerized striped waisting
at 59c
Formerly 75c and 79c
34 inch Plain colored silk and cotton tussah
42 inch Fine twill suiting, plain color
35 inch Printed silk and cotton pongee

TWO SPECIAL VALUES IN GINGHAMS

2 to 5 yard lengths. These goods, 32 inches wide, are in a large variety of plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids, for school wear, and are selling in our regular stock at 49c, 59c and 69c per yard.

Lot No. 1

Per yard

Lot No. 2

Per yard

C. F. Hovey Co.

BOSTON

New Store Hours:

Beginning Tuesday, September 2nd, and including Saturdays, this store will be open for business at 9:00 a. m., closing at 5:30 p. m.

WOMEN EXCLUDED BY THE ENGINEERS

Amalgamated Society of Engineers Deplored in Declining to Provide for Admission of Women Into Union

The Christian Science Monitor special

Labor correspondent
LONDON, England.—That the political ideas of a body of men may be so completely opposed to their industrial policy is evident from the decision of the fifteenth delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers which sat recently in Manchester to revise the rules of the society and who declined to make provision for the admission of women into the union.

"It is not to be wondered what exact the vote of censure would take," the Amalgamated Society of Engineers members in the House of Commons pursued the same policy by voting a different lobby to the Labor Union on the Emancipation of Women recently introduced for the consideration of Parliament.

The Labor and Socialist movements have invariably championed the cause of women, and it is with feelings of regret that the women's supporters on the hostility of the engineers, the Miners, Transport Workers, Shipbuilders, and many other organizations would act differently on the admission of women into their own industrial organizations is ascertained. They would, doubtless, be motivated by the same motives, the economic interests, that determined the mental outlook of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Body of Women Welders

A decision at Manchester has been reached in consequence of an agitation having been received from the Society of Women Welders for amalgamation with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and proposing a deputation should attend to their case. The National Federation of Women Workers also urged the necessity for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to establish a union for women and offered to appoint a number of their officers to preside over their views.

The Society of Women Welders are the products of the war, and necessary to safeguard the rates, wages and working conditions generally for this class of work. Activity, of course, referred to, in process prior to the war had been adopted in any considerable way in Great Britain, but has evidently come into its own since. The agitation of women explained that the union had had for its "main object" the idea of making the work of a fully skilled job, and they are anxious that the men on their side should find that their status had been reduced.

The organization has never reached the mark in point of numbers, and in the armistice even that number has been very considerably reduced, the union being almost entirely confined to London. In regard to a particular branch of industry, exceedingly doubtful if the engineers themselves would regard it as being skilled; it is at least certain that very little attention was paid to trade prior to the war.

Union of Women in Industry

Monthly for this reason there is so much difference from district district in regard to wages, some are paying skilled men's rates, and in others the work was done by unskilled men. The lighter branches of welding is undoubtedly work to most suitable for women in the future must show how the future is the attempt to keep them performing work for which they are well fitted. With modern lifting appliances even the heavier machine could be operated upon by women. The actual welding operation is pretty much the same in the light and heavy work. The difficulties of the women at present are greatly added to by the sentiment surrounding the soldiers who appear to be the women out of the industry. With this is the fact that a fair percentage of an untrained army, and it is argued that they are keeping the men out of a general interest was the reason roused by the representatives of the National Federation of Women Workers who urged that as women were employed in engineering prior to the war they should be considered. It will be seen that the real reason for the women's presence was to urge the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to their doors to women, the distinction very quickly centered round a larger and wider question of their place in the engineering industry. The women were emphatic in their belief that women could, and should not be driven out of the trade, but being of that opinion they were the interests of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers would be in setting up a special section of women—"semi-skilled" if you like—in a view to controlling the industry.

Against Women Reached

In the discussion of the women's rights, generally speaking, the skilled branches of the trade were confined to men, and women were limited to the unskilled work, such as small armament, small bench drilling and machine work. The sub-committee which was selected to discuss the question of the women reported that they came to the following unanimous conclusion: "The committee, after hearing

the facts and carefully considering them, cannot see their way to recommend the delegate meeting to open up a section for women." This decision was subsequently indorsed by the larger body.

So the door has been locked, bolted, and barred against women entering the principal union catering for the engineering industry, but it is highly improbable that women will be kept out of the industry itself. The possibilities are that, in the long run, the women's deputation was correct and that by extending the hand of fellowship to their sisters, the trade unions would have been in a position to influence women as to their status and the remuneration to be demanded for their work.

Engineers' Attitude Criticized

It is impossible to find consolation in the reasons advanced by the engineers in support of their policy. They are acting in a purely selfish and individual manner. Whenever the engineers are driven to defend their attitude they invariably fall back upon the plea that the tendency has always been for employers to take advantage of woman's labor to cut down wages, and that women have not revealed the same spirit of resistance as men and have in consequence allowed themselves to be "played off" against the stronger sex.

They also direct attention to the development in modern industry which, so it is alleged, requires for the support of the household the necessity for father, sons, and daughters, and sometimes mothers, to work for wages in support of a standard of living that was once obtainable by the efforts of the father alone. While others argue that the introduction of women into the craft is in the last analysis contrary to the women's own interest, inasmuch as by keeping the men out of employment, and, therefore, rendering it difficult to provide a home, marriage is delayed and the young woman kept in the factory while the prospective husband remains outside the gates.

There is obviously some considerable amount of loose thinking in this speculative argument, which it will necessitate much work and education to dispel before the British workman will cheerfully grant to woman in the workshop the same freedom that he is prepared to extend to her in the exercise of her rights of citizenship.

ALBERTA COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PERNIE, British Columbia.—For nearly three months the coal mines of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia have been idle. The new eight-hour law in British Columbia brought on a reduction in the earning capacity of fan men, engine men, and others who had been working 10 and 11-hour shifts, and the Labor organization took the stand that the law did not contemplate any reduction. The Director of Coal Operations, with federal authority, ordered that the men formerly working 10 and 11 hours should work eight hours and receive nine hours' pay under the old rate. This still meant a reduction, and the miners rejected the offer, threatening to go on strike if an "investigation into the working conditions of the men affected" was not granted. The Director of Coal Operations said he would have his two assistants investigate if the men would agree to abide by the findings of such investigation. The men refused and the strike commenced.

There are now indications that both parties to the struggle are ready for a settlement. The men have offered to go back to work under the Director of Coal Operations' order and to negotiate a new agreement, the old one having expired when peace was signed. The operators and the Director of Coal Operations refuse to consider a new agreement unless the United Mine Workers, from their head office in Indianapolis, vote for the officers of the union in this district. Headquarters refuses to recognize President Christopher, Vice-President McFagan, and Secretary Browne of this district, as all three have announced that they are supporters of the One Big Union. The charter of the district has been withdrawn. The men are divided, some wanting to adhere to the international, while others wish to withdraw and become part of the One Big Union. Two months ago a vote taken of the membership, and it remains to be seen if nearly three months' idleness has altered this sentiment.

JAPANESE LABOR IN QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Mr. Shimizu, Consul-General for Japan, has protested against a newspaper statement that colored aliens are being employed in connection with the sugar industry in Queensland in increasing numbers, owing to laxity of supervision. Mr. Shimizu wrote to the Royal Commission on the Sugar Industry as follows:

"As far as the Japanese are concerned, I am in a position to give such statements an official and emphatic denial. The Japanese workers at present in Queensland are decreasing. They are the remnant of the number that came to work in the cane fields under contract with Queensland sugar planters prior to the passage of the Immigration Restriction Act, and they have been in the industry ever since. As it is not possible for their numbers to be replenished under existing legislative conditions, it is obvious that in a comparatively short time there will be no such workers in Queensland. To state that their numbers are increasing is practically to assert that the Immigration restriction law is being deliberately broken, which is an assertion totally incapable of proof."

WOMEN ORGANIZE IN CIVIL SERVICE

Federation Aims to Abolish Discrimination Against Sex in Appointments and Examinations Reported by Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Because of the widespread discrimination against women, not only in the matter of appointment to the public service, but even in admission to examination, alleged by a recent report on woman's place in civil service, prepared by Miss May B. Upshaw, assistant chief examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York, a Federation of Women's Civil Service Organizations has been formed. The platform of this federation includes four planks: to open civil service examinations to women; to abolish sex eligible lists; to obtain equal pay for equal work in the public service; and to secure appointment of women on civil service commissions.

Report Widely Circulated

The federation is sending Miss Upshaw's report throughout the country in order that women's organizations may know of the status of their sex with reference to the public service and that their active cooperation may be enlisted to secure equal opportunities for them.

"In some cases," said Mrs. Anna Martin Crocker, president of the federation, "legislation will be necessary to obtain the desired result; in others a change of rules by the Civil Service Commission is needed, and in still others, only a change of practice is required." In her report Miss Upshaw states that even in equal suffrage states women have been denied, on account of sex, the privilege of examination for positions for which they possessed all other preliminary requirements and in fields where they have proved their fitness; and that this was true even during the war, when the dearth of male applicants was such that the lists closed with an inadequate number of applicants and sometimes with none.

In many of the cases of alleged discrimination which she cites, Miss Upshaw says the law gives the appointing officer authority to determine the sex of persons who may be certified for appointment to a position, but she adds that nowhere can she find law or rules to give him power arbitrarily to fix a sex requirement for examination. The employment of women in the service of the government has been greatly restricted in places where the appointing authority has arbitrary authority, she added.

Commissions Queried

In preparing her report, which she read at the meeting of civil service commissions of the United States and Canada in Rochester this summer, Miss Upshaw wrote to the commissions of both countries, and to many states and cities of the United States, asking if women were admitted to civil service examinations; to all or only certain ones; if excluded from any, what governed the ruling; if the matter was regulated by local laws; if both men and women were admitted; if separate eligible lists were prepared; to what classes of positions women were appointed; and if appointing officers usually asked for the certification of men.

The United States Civil Service Commission replied that there was nothing in the Civil Service Act or regulations or practice of the commission which discriminated against women, but that the decision whether a man or woman be appointed to a given position rested with the appointing officer. It is said by the federation that this does not work out in practice, as 31 out of 42 examinations on the latest United States list are closed to women. Canada reports no discrimination, and says that in examinations for places not restricted to men or women, a single eligible list is prepared and candidates are ranked together according to merit.

Illinois Placed in Lead

The federation reports that of the states who replied to the questionnaire, Illinois has the best procedure, as women are admitted to all examinations, the word "persons" being used, although in certain cases where obviously women only, or men only, would be wanted, it is so stated. In New York it was found that women were admitted "only to cer-

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tain examinations where duties may be performed by a woman," also that separate lists were kept.

As for New York City, women are admitted to practically all examinations and without separate eligible lists, unless they are requested by heads of departments, and many have been appointed to high grade positions, according to Miss Upshaw; but she cites as exceptions the case of attendance officers in the Board of Education, where two women and 49 men were appointed, although 70 per cent of the first 50 names on the list were women and two were not enough to take care of the cases of girl truants, which were assigned to men, contrary to the ideals of modern social work.

In her report, Miss Upshaw urged the recommendation of a uniform procedure.

TRIBUTE TO RECORD OF TRADE UNIONISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—Prior to his departure for Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, was entertained at a dinner by a number of his British Trade Union colleagues. Among those present were Sir R. Horne, Minister of Labor, and Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, who presided. Mr. Hughes, speaking of the record of trade unionism in the British Empire during the war, said it had been tried in the fire and not found wanting. No solution of the present Labor troubles of England or of any other country could come save through the acceptance of the gospel of work and duty and cooperation between all classes, for the welfare of society.

If the world was to be saved, force must give way to reason, might to right. Labor might learn from the fate of Germany what would befall it if it resorted to similar methods. As it was with Germany, so would it be with Bolshevism which had sprung out of the ashes of military despotism. He said that he had sufficient faith in the common sense of British workers to believe that despite their difficult position they would weigh the men who so ill advised them and look upon their counsels as fatal to their best interests. Bolshevism rested on force and class hatred, but society could only be saved by cooperation.

In replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," Sir R. Horne paid a high tribute to trade unionists. Speaking personally, he confessed that he appeared to be the most inexperienced Minister in Europe—with the possible exception of Paderewski, but that gentleman, anyway, had had the advantage throughout his life of all things being able to strike the right note, while he (Sir Robert) had experienced great difficulty in obtaining the harmony he desired. Without affectation and with complete candor and sincerity, he declared that the country owed the position it held that night among the victors in the great war to the trade unionists of Great Britain. There had been many references to the influences of Bolshevism. There was nothing the Bolsheviks disliked more, as their natural enemies, than the trade unionists, and there was nothing they would welcome more than their destruction in England.

WAGES ARE SMALL AND TEACHERS FEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas just now has a shortage of school teachers. In several hundred rural school districts the district school boards have not been able to make contracts with teachers for the school year opening next month.

Miss Lizzie Wooster, state superintendent of public instruction, is endeavoring to find young women who want to teach. At no time in the past has there been such a shortage. Some counties report as many as 20 schools without teachers.

The country school teachers are about the lowest paid workers in the State. They receive from \$50 to \$70 a month, and in many districts have poor equipment and poor buildings. They must board in the neighborhood, and pay for janitor service.

The School Girls' Store

is on the Second Floor

at Meier and Frank's

Some of our younger customers are allowed to do their own Shopping because their parents trust to the assistance that Meier and Frank people will give to them. One ten-year old girl buys nearly all her own dresses and coats—and generally she comes by herself.

Girls' clothes are specialized from kindergarten to college ages. Coats, dresses, rain capes, underclothes, corset waists, hats, gloves, shoes, stockings, hairbows, handkerchiefs.



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HISTORY OF SHIP WORKERS' STRIKE

Proctor in Admiralty Draws the Conclusion That Conditions on Shipboard Must Be Good if Americans Are to Serve There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In reply to a question as to the meaning of the ship and harbor workers' strikes in this port, Silas Blake Atwell, proctor in admiralty, has prepared for The Christian Science Monitor a statement reviewing the history of the strikes and drawing from them certain conclusions, which include the following:

"Some people are beginning to realize that we are going to have a merchant marine for America, and that ships must be decent places to live in, otherwise Americans will not go to sea. In a short time wages will increase on English, Italian, Swedish and Norwegian vessels, or else they, too, will have their ships tied up by strikers."

The first part of Mr. Atwell's statement is given herewith: "In April, 1917, seamen, through the delegates of their respective unions, the Marine Firemen and Oilers Union, Marine Stewards Association, the Eastern Gulf and Sailors Association, and the more inclusive organization, International Seamen's Union of America, agreed with the Shipping Board to a certain scale of wages for the duration of the war. The basic wage was \$75 for deckhands and firemen."

"By the terms of the Seamen's Act, the work of firemen had been divided into three watches, which meant approximately eight hours work a day and a limitation of nine hours while in port."

"The seamen, the members of all these unions, kept their agreement as to these wages until the treaty of peace had been signed by Germany. But, after the armistice, and anticipating the coming of peace and the end of their working arrangement, the seamen's organizations being urged by the need and demands of their members for higher wages and shorter hours, approached the Shipping Board and shipping owners looking to voluntary increases and an amicable adjustment to their demands without a strike."

Seamen Were Suspicious

"A conference was held in Washington but nothing was accomplished, principally because the shipowners wanted to refer the whole matter to a committee to be made up of seamen and shipowners and third parties, whom they would select, the decision of these persons to be binding on both."

To such a cat-in-the-hat proposition, the seamen refused to be parties. They felt that to accept such a termination of their demands would be equivalent to putting their heads in a noose. "Some time before the strike was called, they made a different demand on shipowners, for an increase of wages of approximately 20 per cent for seamen, deckhands, and cooks. They demanded a basic eight-hour day for port work and the three-watch system for the sailors. They also demanded recognition of the union."

"Inasmuch as freight rates in 1919 were 1000 per cent higher than they were in 1914 and wages were only 65 per cent higher, it was not anticipated that shipowners would seriously object to an advance in wages and the shorter hours, especially as the eight-hour day has been generally adopted and is generally believed to be a long enough day for anybody to work."

"What the shipowners did object to was recognition in any form of the union. The seamen asked as a compromise, then, some six weeks before the strike was called, that the shipowners and Shipping Board agree to give Americans first, whether they be union men or non-union, preference for employment with the proviso that

members of the seamen unions should be given next choice of jobs, alien non-union seamen to be employed next.

Firemen Called Strike

"This proposition was not acceptable to the Shipping Board or the owners and so a strike was called by the Marine Firemen, whose membership was most restive under wages that they deemed inadequate for the services they were giving. The members of the Seamen's Union and the Cooks and Stewards Association were called out a few hours later, and in 48 hours no vessels were moving from any ports in the United States."

"The members of the Marine Beneficial Association, of which there are 80 or more branches, had been asking for increased wages for some time. Their demands were under advisement. While the strike was on, they issued an order to their members to resign from service by Aug. 1 unless they received information that wage matters had been satisfactorily adjusted in the meantime."

"In the past, there has been more or less friction and misunderstanding between various Labor groups employed on board ships. There was misunderstanding and failure to cooperate between engineers and firemen, between engineers and officers, between whom jealousy had existed some time, and in individual cases, disputed authority."

"The seamen and cooks seem to have the best working arrangement, but there always had been petty bickerings, jealousy and misunderstandings that went against cooperating, working together to one end in working with the shipowners."

ONE BIG UNION DEFEATED AT SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At the Australian Labor Conference the One Big Union, whose promoters favor "direct action," on lines somewhat similar to those favored by the Industrial Workers of the World was decisively defeated, an executive strongly opposed to its policy being elected. Since the conference the One Big Union promoters have been very caustically condemned in the two Sydney Labor papers, the Worker and the Labor News.

Both the editors of these papers, by the way, have very wholeheartedly championed the One Big Union, but the papers are owned and controlled by the "moderates," they had no option but to publish the condemnation. For the second time since the formation of the party there now seems to be a confirmed "split" in it. The "Direct Actionists" are running an opposition candidate against the "selected" Labor candidate for the by-election of Paddington, where an unexpected vacancy has occurred. These happenings seem trivial. But they will probably have a very marked effect on the political history of the State.

STRIKES IN SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—On the 5th of July the printers, who are demanding higher pay, started a strike, and as a result no newspaper appeared for some days except the organ of the Social-Democratic Party. On the 7th the leading newspaper appeared again, but in a very small size. Seamen also struck on the same day, with the result that all those steamers which were due to leave Sweden on the 5th of July were held up in their harbors to await the solution of the strike. In this case also it is a question of higher pay.

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THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR SEPTEMBER

For The Christian Science Monitor
On Aug. 15 it was mentioned in this
column that there was a great dearth
of comets. This is no longer the case, since within
the two weeks the discovery of two
comets has been announced. Both are
the work of the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf,
of Winchester, Massachusetts,
who on his summer's vacation at
North Hero, Vermont.

Mr. Metcalf is an enthusiastic astronomer,
as well as a successful pastor.
Moreover, he has the greatest
talent in less construction. It was a
piece of his own manufacture with
which he found these wandering stars.
First one he sighted at midnight
on Aug. 20, and two nights later, on
Aug. 22, during the evening, he found
the second one. Meanwhile, in a sweep
of the sky with his telescope he made
the independent discovery of Kopff's
comet, already announced. Thus he
has the remarkable record of finding
comets in less than 48 hours. Mr.
Metcalf had already to his credit the
discovery of four comets in previous
years.

When a comet is found which is not
known to appear in a definite position
of the sky, its identity cannot be
immediately established. Astronomers
are obliged to wait until its position
has been accurately determined.
At least three different nights
must be spent in watching the comet,
and the changes shown in the position
must be occurring during the interval.
Computations are able to calculate the
path which define its path through
the celestial spaces, and to prepare
an ephemeris showing where
comets and others may expect to
be in the sky at any time.

The elements are the "finger-
prints" by which the astronomer identifies
the celestial visitor. According
to J. O. Leuschner, director of the
Students' Observatory at Berkeley,
California, the elements of the
comet discovered by Mr. Metcalf
differ by 72 years ago. This comet was
discovered by Brorsen at Altona, and
was visible during that year for about
two weeks. The computation of its
path by D'Arrest showed a period of
72 years. Accordingly, it was not due
until 1922. Some slight perturbation
has disturbed it in its course,
and hastened its return.

Early Visible

The period is comparable with that
of Halley's comet, which aroused such
interest a few years ago. Unfortunately,
this comet is not likely to be a
spectacular object, although now visible
to the naked eye or a small telescope.
The observer knows just
what to look for. It is moving with
such swiftness that its change of position
from night to night is about four
degrees, and indicates that it is comparatively
near the earth. At present
it is moving to the northward from
the square of Pegasus, and will pass
near the Guardians of the Pole. It is
not a hazy appearance that it is
likely to recognize except under
favorable conditions.

It is the first to welcome the return
of a wanderer after a sojourn
in the depths of space for 72
years. It is really more satisfactory than
the hitherto unknown comet. The
comet of Mr. Metcalf is, as far
as known, entirely new. It is
noted independently by Borrelly
at Marseilles, France, on Aug. 23, one
day later than by Mr. Metcalf. The
return of this comet is now in Boötes,
about Sept. 10 will be very near
Antares. It has a well-defined
head and is visible in an opera-
glass. Neither of these recent comets
is present a tail.
The reason assigned in the previous
column for the dearth of comet discovery
was that it was due to the encroaching
fog of the war, is confirmed, for
Metcalf has recently returned
from efficient war service with the
U. S. A. in France.

Other Constellations

The map this month shows the
way spanning the sky almost
from the zenith. One needs
only look at the country far from
the city illumination to see
it in its splendor. Along this
road and white road in heaven lie the
constellations of Sagittarius, Aquila,
Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, and
Auriga. All of these possess remarkable
features and impress the observer.
Boötes, Corona, Hercules, and
Ursa Major are declining in the west.
The northward Great Dipper
remains beneath the pole. To the
westward, Capricornus and Aquarius,
and by Grus and Pictus Austrinus,
are away. The most notable constellation
is perhaps the great Square
of Pegasus, now visible in the east.
It is formed by three stars of that
constellation and the star Alpheratz
of Andromeda. In Andromeda we have
the great nebula faintly visible to the
naked eye, and sometimes mistaken
for a comet. Cetus is now above the
horizon, with the noted variable
star Mira, the Wonderful, whose
peculiar fluctuations of light have
the marvel of astronomical observers
from early times. Nor must
we forget the star Antares, the
red star of the east point. Following
this is the red star Aldebaran,
the eye of the bull, and the star
Mercury will be at west-
ward from the sun on Sept.
Accordingly it may be seen at that

time as a morning star, rising more
than an hour before the sun. The
planet will appear slightly to the
southward of the sunrise point. As
its brightness will be equal to that
of Capella, viewed under the same
conditions, it ought to be easily discernible,
if the horizon is clear. On Sept.
27 it passes the sun on the farther side,
and will then become an evening star.
Venus passes the sun on the side
nearer to us on Sept. 13, and becomes
a morning star. It will not rise sufficiently
ahead of the sun to be seen until
near the end of the month. Uranus,
though well placed in the evening
sky, is not easily identified. Mars,
Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune can
be seen only in the morning hours.
All of them are in the vicinity of
Cancer and Leo. On Sept. 2 Mars will
be in close conjunction with Jupiter
on the northern side.
The sun crosses the celestial equator
at the autumnal equinox on Sept.
23, and then autumn, according to the
calendar, begins.

CALIFORNIA FARMERS
PLAN ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California—
With a view to organizing a cooperative
deciduous fruit marketing organization
for this part of the State, a
conference of the farm bureaus in
Riverside, Orange, and San Bernar-
dino counties has been requested by
the latter. The eastern end of Los
Angeles County is also expected to
join in the movement, which has
arisen because growers of central and
northern California have this year
received much better prices for their
fruit from the canners and from
eastern markets, than have growers
in this part of the State.

Preliminary conferences have already
been held in this city, and the
practicability of the plan determined.
Through the medium of the farm
bureaus it is expected to work out an
organization in ample time to handle
the crop of 1920. It is probable that
cooperative canning projects will be
included in the plan.
The deciduous fruit crop in the
southern counties amounts to several
million dollars annually, but the
growers believe they have lost a large
sum this year through lack of organization.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

W. T. TILDEN 2D WINS FROM N. E. BROOKES

Defeats Australian Star in Wonderful Tennis Exhibition—Johnson, Johnson and Williams Remain for Semi-Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ROBERT HILLS, Long Island, New York—The last of the international matches were eliminated from the singles tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on Sunday when N. E. Brookes, former champion and captain of the Australian Imperial forces team, succumbed to the speed and skill of W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, who was the victor over the only remaining representative of Japan, Ichiji Kamekura, on Friday. The Californian have still one representative, in M. Johnston, and the two easterners who complete the list for the semi-finals in addition to Tilden are W. F. Brown, also of Philadelphia, and J. H. Williams 2d of Boston.

Boston won the first championship meeting on Saturday when Mr. Jones took the boys' singles from Walter Evans of Montclair, New Jersey, in straight sets. The boy already shows a maturity of style that is fair to place him in future years among the leading players. In the quarter singles, Tilden's former doubles partner, Vincent Richards, had little trouble in overcoming his long-time rival, F. T. Anderson, while another protégé of Tilden, Carl Fisher, playing in his first championship tourney, fell a victim to the greater experience of A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Massachusetts, and came away with his father's father's championship of 1915.

Tilden's match with Brookes, after a long beginning, which gave the Australian the first set, 6-3, was an exhibition of marvelous tennis. His service swept past his opponent without any effort, and when a game was needed to finish a set, he usually won it without the loss of a shot, whether he was serving, or his opponent. In the last two sets he displayed a lobbing game that astonished his opponent, so accurate were his shots, just clearing Brookes' head, yet dropping inside the back net. Many of the experts after the match said that Tilden was the logical winner of the championship if he could continue his play in the future matches. The point score follows:

FIRST SET
 Tilden 1 1 1 0 0 2 4 2-3
 Brookes 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
SECOND SET
 Tilden 1 1 1 4 3 1 4 4-30-6
 Brookes 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
THIRD SET
 Tilden 0 1 0 5 5 2 2 6-37-7
 Brookes 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
FOURTH SET
 Tilden 0 1 1 4 3 4 2 4-31-6
 Brookes 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0

Monday also marked the passing of the most picturesque figures on the court, M. E. McLoughlin, the "Comet," fell an easy victim to the old rival R. N. Williams 2d of Philadelphia. McLoughlin's strokes had been of their former speed and he was at the mercy of his machine-like opponent who won the first set without losing a game and then took three more in the second set before allowing the "Comet" a chance. Then, before the former star was helped to his feet, Williams eased his game and after presenting the match to McLoughlin allowed him to take a couple more. The audience who filled the stands took opportunity to cheer the Californian, but they had few chances, as McLoughlin was playing his best, but his speed was missing and though he developed a more certain backhand than formerly it did not compare with Williams.

W. F. Johnston, fresh from his victory over G. L. Patterson of Australia on Friday, rode roughshod over his clubmate, R. L. Murray, on Saturday. Murray was unable to maintain an equality with Johnston for the first set, which he lost 6-3, but the necessary effort left him exhausted and the smoother play of Johnston gradually gave him the edge, so that as the match progressed, Johnston was outplaying Murray every point, though the rallies were many and thrilling.

W. F. Johnston, the chop stroke expert, had little difficulty in defeating W. M. Hall, the Middle States champion, in straight sets. His cut was working finely, and Hall was unable to stand his steadiness and accuracy. The summary:

ROUND STATE SINGLES—Fifth Round
 W. F. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.
 W. F. Johnston, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Hall, New York, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.
 W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated N. E. Brookes, Australia, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.
 W. F. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated J. H. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

SINGLES—Final Round
 W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated J. H. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
 W. F. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. F. Brown, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

DOUBLE SINGLES—Fourth Round
 W. F. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated J. H. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
 W. F. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated J. H. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

DOUBLE SINGLES—Fifth Round
 W. F. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated J. H. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
 W. F. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated J. H. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

ARCHERS AWARD ANNUAL PRIZES

National Association Holds Its Banquet in Boston With Forty-Five Members Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The National Archery Association of America brought its championship meet of 1919 to a close late Friday evening with a banquet held in this city with 45 members present. C. E. Dailly, president of the association, was unable to be present and in his absence J. P. True of the Newton Archers, secretary-treasurer of the association, and S. G. McMeen of Columbus, Ohio, presided.

Eighteen men shot the entire four-class A may draft from Class B, unrestricted number, at \$1800 each, and on Oct. 8, 9, and 10 Class B may draft from Class C, unrestricted, at \$900 each, and Class C from Class D, unrestricted, at \$350 each.

The board allowed a claim of E. W. Dickerson, a western newspaper writer, for \$6425 against the Western Baseball League for alleged breach of contract. Mr. Dickerson was elected to the presidency of the league in 1917 for a three-year term, and when the league suspended in July, 1918, on account of war conditions he went overseas as a soldier.

A. R. Tearney of Chicago was tendered and accepted the presidency of the league late February, a month before Mr. Dickerson's return to this country. The board also affirmed its previous decision denying the application of the Texas League to be advanced to a Class A rating.

Four Central Amateur Athletic Club swimming championships are to be decided today which will be regatta day. The Grand Rapids Boat Club will oppose the Lincoln Park Boat Club in four-oared and eight-oared shell races.

Eugene Bolen of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station won the Central Amateur Athletic Union 880-yard championship swim held here Saturday by the Naval Reserve Athletic Association. He used the American crawl stroke and covered the distance in 12m. 39.3-58. Other championship events were the 100-yard back stroke, won by Siegel of the Illinois Athletic Club in 1m. 18.1-55; the 100-yard breast stroke, won by White of the Hamilton Club, and the women's 50-yard swim, won by Miss Florence Gaither of the Illinois Athletic Club, in 35.4-55.

CADETS ANSWER FOOTBALL CALL
 Sixty-Five Candidates Report for Opening Practice—Former Army Stars to Coach Squad
WEST POINT, New York—The United States Military Academy's football team season opened here Saturday. Not for years has it been such a gloomy opening, or has the outlook for a winning team been so poor. All cadets familiar with West Point's scheme of play have been graduated due to the several premature graduations during the war. There are but few cadets at the Military Academy who have had any previous experience in football.

The eleven this year will be coached by several old army players, among whom are Charles Daly, '05, who will act as head coach; Hayes, '09; Prichard, '15; Bathurst, '17, and Meacham, '17. Captain Hayes is the new secretary and treasurer of the Army Athletic Council.

West Point's schedule this season is considered a hard one and includes such redoubtable opponents as Syracuse University, Tufts College, University of Notre Dame and Springfield. The season opens on Saturday, Sept. 27, with Middleburg College and closes on Nov. 29 with the Annapolis game, which will be played in New York. All the other games will be staged on the home gridiron.

FORM ASSOCIATION
BLOOMINGTON, Illinois—Athletic officials connected with various schools in Illinois met here last week and formed the Athletic Officials Association of Illinois. The officers are F. H. Young, president, Bloomington; Walter Eckersall, Chicago, and W. D. Martin, Peoria, vice-presidents; Lloyd Ever, Bloomington, secretary; C. F. Miller, Normal, Illinois, treasurer.

BALDWIN TO COACH MAINE
ORONO, Maine—James Baldwin of South Dennis, Massachusetts, former Dartmouth College player and formerly coach at Rhode Island State College, has been engaged as football coach at the University of Maine, according to an announcement made Saturday by director of athletics, G. L. Rider.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS
NEW YORK, New York—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received orders for 50 engines for Denmark and 50 for Egypt.

ILLINOIS MAN TITLE WINNER

W. L. Wallen Captures 440-Yard Swimming Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—On the second day of the three-day fall water carnival of the Lincoln Park Boat Club, W. L. Wallen of the Illinois Athletic Club won the 440-yard National Amateur Athletic Union championship swim in 5m. 45s. at the Lincoln Park lagoon. Tedford Cann of the New York Athletic Club was second, and Louis Sherer of the Chicago Athletic Association was third.

On Saturday Perry McGilivray of the Illinois Athletic Club won the National Amateur Athletic Union 100-yard swimming championship in 1m. 54-55. Tedford Cann, New York Athletic Club, was second, and Norman Ross, Illinois Athletic Club, was third. They swam against a strong head wind.

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Eugene Bolen of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station won the Central Amateur Athletic Union 880-yard championship swim held here Saturday by the Naval Reserve Athletic Association. He used the American crawl stroke and covered the distance in 12m. 39.3-58. Other championship events were the 100-yard back stroke, won by Siegel of the Illinois Athletic Club in 1m. 18.1-55; the 100-yard breast stroke, won by White of the Hamilton Club, and the women's 50-yard swim, won by Miss Florence Gaither of the Illinois Athletic Club, in 35.4-55.

TIED FOR SECOND PLACE HONORS

Roush and Thorpe Have Batting Average of .326 in National—Cravath Still Leads
CHICAGO, Illinois—Edward Roush, one of the batting stars in Cincinnati's pennant drive, is close to the batting championship of the National League, according to unofficial averages released Saturday. These show him tied for second place with James Thorpe of Boston, with an average of .326.

George Cuthaw of Pittsburgh continues to show the way to the base stealers with 31, with Carson Bibebe, a teammate, and Jack Smith of St. Louis tied for second with 26. With the close of the season a month away, T. R. Cobb is in no apparent danger of being dethroned as the champion batter of the American League. The Detroit star is safely in the lead with an average of .350. R. H. Veatch, Cobb's teammate, is in second place with .346, and holds the home run honors with 11.

G. H. Ruth, the spectacular batter with Boston, who is striving to break the Major League home-run record of 25 circuit drives established by John Freeman, of the Washington National League in 1899, has shattered the American League record with 23, totaling 4 in his last six games. Ruth has also scored a total of 80 runs in 105 games.

E. T. Collins, the Chicago second baseman, is pressing George Sisler, of St. Louis, for honors in base stealing. Sisler with 26 having a margin of 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
 Club— Won Lost P.C.
 Cincinnati 81 36 .692
 New York 72 42 .631
 Chicago 62 50 .553
 Brooklyn 57 59 .491
 Pittsburgh 56 57 .495
 Boston 44 65 .403
 St. Louis 42 72 .365
 Philadelphia 40 71 .360

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
 Boston 5, Philadelphia 4
 Boston 3, Philadelphia 2
 Brooklyn 3, New York 1
 Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 0
 Chicago 6, St. Louis 3

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
 Philadelphia at Brooklyn
 St. Louis at Pittsburgh
 Cincinnati at Chicago
 Boston at New York

PURDUE FOOTBALL DATES
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A. J. Scanlon, coach of the Purdue University eleven, has announced his football schedule for 1919 as follows:

Oct. 4—Franklin College at Lafayette, Indiana; 11—University of Illinois at Lafayette; 18—University of Chicago at Chicago; Nov. 9—Michigan Agricultural College at Lafayette; 15—De Pauw University at Lafayette; 22—Notre Dame at Lafayette.

FINE POLO SEEN AT RANELAGH

Fast Play and Evenly Contested Matches Feature County Handicap Tournament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following six teams took part on July 8 at Ranelagh in the County Handicap Polo Tournament:

Team A—Capt. J. G. Leigh, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. S. Wyndham, No. 2; Maj. G. Miller Mundy, No. 3; Capt. C. D. Leyland, back.
 Team B—Capt. F. Longueville, No. 1; the Hon. C. Douglas, No. 2; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Joyce, No. 3; Capt. A. Capel, back.
 Team C—Mr. M. C. Houder, No. 1; Maj. H. A. Werneher, No. 2; Mr. J. R. Aird, No. 3; and Lieut.-Col. L. C. Swift, back.
 Team D—Capt. W. T. Towlers Clark, No. 1; the Hon. G. Grosvenor, No. 2; Capt. L. M. Gibbs, No. 3; and Lieut.-Col. P. K. Wise, back.
 Team E—Capt. H. Tremayne, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Bowly, No. 2; Maj. H. R. Cayzer, No. 3; the Hon. R. C. Cubitt, back.
 Team F—Mr. S. J. Green, No. 1; Capt. M. Kingscote, No. 2; Mr. T. McDougall, No. 3; Capt. R. Smart, back.

In the first match, play was much more even than the score shows. B team received two goals' start from A and won by 8 goals to 3. Thanks largely to the excellent play and accurate hitting of Captain Capel, A were outplayed after a very fast up and down game with plenty of long hitting.

D team defeated C in a four-period match by 4 goals to 0. Colonel Wise was responsible for most of the score, though he covered his own goal with great skill. The last match resulted in an easy win for F team by 8 goals to 3, two of which were allowed by the handicap.

The tournament for the Roehampton Cup was continued. In the concluding tie of the first round, Cowdray defeated Lillybrook by 8 goals to 4. The teams were:

Cowdray Park—Maj. the Hon. W. H. Pearson, Maj. the Hon. G. C. Pearson, Lord Strathbridge, Capt. J. G. Lowther, back.
 Lillybrook—Capt. M. Kingscote, the Hon. A. Hastings, Mr. W. Balding, Mr. F. O. Ellison, back.

The game was evenly contested until the middle of the fifth period, when each side had registered three goals. Then the superior team work of Cowdray Park became more pronounced, and at the close they had won comfortably. Lord Strathbridge was seen to great advantage.

In the first of the semi-final ties the Old Etonians, who drew the bye in the first round, defeated Thornby easily by 13 goals to 3. All the members of the successful side played well, their hitting being much harder and cleaner than that of their opponents.

By the end of the second period, the Old Etonians had established a lead of 4 goals to 1, and had increased the score to 8 to 1 early in the fifth period. Mr. Buxton was always noticeable for the Old Etonians. The teams were:

Old Etonians—Sir J. Ramsden, Mr. Ivor Buxton, the Earl of Rockingham, Capt. J. F. Harrison, back.
 Thornby—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, Capt. A. S. Wills, Maj. V. Lockett, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hunter, back.

ATHLETIC NOTES
 L. C. Danielson '15, has been appointed graduate-manager of athletics at Columbia University, vice H. A. Fisher '04 resigned.

Daniel Fairchild of Providence, Rhode Island, won the Stockbridge golf cup at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Friday, by defeating J. A. Toole of Holyoke, Massachusetts, in the final round, 6 and 5.

John Cate, former Yale varsity football end, has been appointed end coach for the varsity squad of 1919, and is expected to report to Head Coach A. H. Sharpe at New Haven, Connecticut, this month.

Emmett French, professional for the New York Country Club, won the annual open golf tournament of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Friday, with a card of 306.

RYAN WINS TITLES AT CYCLING MEET

Captures Five-Mile and Quarter-Mile Events at Manchester Wheelers Club Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MANCHESTER, England—H. E. Ryan, of the London Polytechnic Cycling Club, won the five-mile and the quarter-mile National Cyclists Union championships at the cycling meeting of the Manchester Wheelers Club, held at Fallowfield, July 12, beating W. A. Ormston, the holder, in each case. Ormston was also beaten by A. White of Lincoln in the 10-mile race for the Muratti Gold Trophy.

Leon Meredith, world's champion and record holder, failed in his attempt to lower the mile and 10-mile motor-paced records with a flying start, a strong breeze hampering his efforts. The summaries:

Five mile National Cyclists Union championship (time limit 16m.) (holder W. A. Ormston).—Final. H. E. Ryan, one; A. White, two; W. Almond, three; 1/4 wheel, 13m. 44s.

One Lap Motor-Cycling Obstacle Competition.—H. Andrew, Stretford, two; A. Winchomb, Salford, three.

Leon Meredith (world's champion and record holder) v. One Mile (flying start). Motor-paced record of 1m. 35s. made on July 12, 1913, at Wheelers' meet by S. F. Bailey.—Meredith failed in his attempt by 8 1/2s. Time—1m. 42s.

440-Yards National Cyclists Union championship (holder, W. A. Ormston, London, Polytechnic Cycle Club).—H. E. Ryan, London Polytechnic Cycle Club, one; J. George, Coventry, two; A. White, Lincoln W. C. C., three; O. W. White, Souththorpe, four; won by inches in 32.2-45.

10-Mile Invitation Scratch Race for the Muratti Gold Trophy.—A. White, Lincoln W. C. C., one; W. A. Ormston, London Polytechnic Cycle Club, two; W. Almond, Liverpool C. C., three; J. Sibbitt, Manchester Athletic Club, four; won by half a length in 27m. 40s.

Leon Meredith v. Ten Miles (flying start) motor-paced record of 10m. 54s. made by S. F. Bailey on July 12, 1913, at the Wheelers' meet.—Meredith failed by 1m. 38s. to beat the record. Time—17m. 23s.

One Lap Cycle Handicap (602 yards).—C. E. Nicholson, Manchester Athletic Club, 48.1; W. H. Bibby, East Liverpool Wheelers, 50.2; C. C. Berger, Rover Cycle Club, 52.3.

MISS DETROIT II WINS SECOND HEAT
 Leads Miss Detroit III Across Line by One Second—Heavy Sea Keeps the Speed Down
DETROIT, Michigan—Miss Detroit II, won the second 30-mile heat of the Gold Cup race here Saturday, leading Miss Detroit III across the line by one second. The winner's time was 59m. 58s. Average of only 20.03 miles an hour. The speed was kept down by a heavy sea. This produces a tie for first place as Miss Detroit III, won Friday. The third and final heat will be raced today.

The Eleventh Hour, the third starter, capsized on the second lap, in full view of thousands of spectators on the American shore. She was within a couple of lengths of the Miss Detroit III, which was leading, when she stuck her nose under a heavy sea and filled with water. The air in the bow of the boat kept a foot of her prow out of the water and she was towed to shore.

Both Miss Detroit III and Miss Detroit II stopped immediately and turned back to give assistance to their competitor, "Gar" Wood, driving the Miss Detroit III, tarried longer than driver W. E. Sanborn, which cost him the race, although he almost caught the winner on the home stretch. The Eleventh Hour made the fastest lap, of the first 2 1/2 miles in 2m. 33s., an average of 42 miles an hour.

The board of judges decided that the challenge for Miss Minneapolis had not been formally withdrawn, which gives every boat racing another point. The winner now gets six for every heat and the other boats one less in the order of finish. This gives both the Miss Detroit II points on the cup, and makes today's race the deciding heat. Driver Strassburg expects to get the Eleventh Hour running for the final day. The summary:

GOLD CUP RACE
 Miss Detroit II, Miss Detroit Power Boat Association, W. E. Sanborn 59m. 58s. 30m. 3s.
 Miss Detroit III, Detroit Yacht Club, G. A. Wood 59m. 59s. 30m. 4s.
 Eleventh Hour, W. D. B. C. P. Strassburg, capsized 2d lap.
 Miss Belle Isle, D. Y. B. C. Did not report.
 Arab IV, B. L. C. Did not report.

MISS SMITH MAKES AMERICAN RECORD
RYE BEACH, New York—Miss Ruth Smith of Columbus, Ohio, set an American record for the 100-yard breast-stroke swim of 1m. 32.2-5s. at the Amateur Athletic Union championship matches here Saturday. Miss Wilhelmina Wylie of Australia held the former record of 1m. 34s., made at Chicago three weeks ago.

Miss Ethel Bleibrey of New York, who won the 440-yard national event recently, finished first in the 880-yard national swim.

MARINE CORPS TEAM WINS
CALDWELL, New Jersey—For the third consecutive time the United States marine corps team won the national team tennis, the final event of the National Rifle Association meet which ended at the navy rifle range here Friday. Shooting at 1000 yards, the marines maintained their lead over the American expeditionary force team obtained Thursday at the shorter ranges and finished with a total score of 3329 points, 47 more than the American expeditionary force team.

WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE GOES TO MRS. FISK

De Kalb Golfer Defeats Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr. of Chicago, 3 and 2, in Championship Tourney—Hazard Shots Good

DETROIT, Michigan—Chiefly due to her brilliant play from hazards, Mrs. Perry Fisk of De Kalb, Illinois, won the championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, defeating Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Chicago, twice western title holder, 3 and 2 in final round match of 18 holes.

Twice after the turn had been made, the lead was at stake on Mrs. Fisk's play from traps, and both times she pulled out of trouble, landing within a foot of the cup, halving one hole and winning at the other.

With these exceptions, her lead was never questioned and at no time was Mrs. Letts ahead. In the bunkers, Mrs. Letts developed a weakness which proved her undoing. Although out-driving her opponent her playing from traps cost her five holes going out and she was 2 down at the turn.

The former champion rallied on the second nine holes, and by winning the tenth and the twelfth and halving the eleventh, she avenged the match. Her opponent regained the lead by holing a 35-foot putt at the next hole. At the fourteenth, the hole appeared lost until Mrs. Fisk played from a deep ditch to within a foot of the hole getting a half when Mrs. Letts conceded her the putt.

Winning the next two holes, both times by superior play in the bunkers in which her opponent's ball also rested gave Mrs. Fisk the title. The cards:

Mrs. Fisk, out.....5 6 4 7 4 7 5 4-47
 Mrs. Letts, out.....5 6 7 6 6 5 6-52
 Mrs. Fisk, in.....7 9 4 4 3 5-35-45
 Mrs. Letts, in.....5 6 5 4 4 7-37

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF
 Final Round
 Mrs. Perry Fisk, De Kalb, Illinois, defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Chicago, 3 and 2.

MIAMI POLO FOUR BEATS BACK RIVER
ALEXANDRIA BAY, New York—The Miami team of Dayton, Ohio, defeated the Back River polo team of Montreal, Saturday afternoon, in the Thousand Islands Country Club polo tournament. The score was 4 1/2 to 3 1/2. The match was played for the Mid-Western Circuit Cup.

The Montreal men played a hard game, but the Miami four had better mounts. Maj. H. B. Macdonald starred for Montreal, while H. E. Talbot Jr., put up the best game for Miami. The lineup:

MIAMI
 No. 1—H. Mead
 No. 2—H. E. Talbot Jr.
 No. 3—F. H. Patterson
 Back—Capt. J. D. Platt Jr.
 Referee—Capt. H. Holmes, Scorer—Basill Grant.

BACK RIVER
 Brig. Gen. E. McQuinn
 Maj. H. B. Macdonald
 Capt. G. L. Ogilvie
 Capt. J. D. Platt Jr.

YORKSHIRE WINS 1919 CRICKET TITLE
 Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England—(Sunday)—Despite a valiant effort against Middlesex yesterday by Kent the match remained unfinished and weather conditions also prevented definite results in the Sussex fixture with Yorkshire. The Yorkshiremen become cricket champions of the 1919 season by a small percentage.

When play concluded yesterday Yorkshire had scored 187 for 6 wickets before declaring the innings closed, while Sussex had scored 100 in the first innings and 38 for 2 in the second.

Kent scored 196, and having got Middlesex out for 87, compelled them to follow in. In the second visit to the wicket, Middlesex lost 9 wickets for 121, when the stumps were drawn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
 Club— Won Lost P.C.
 Chicago 75 42 .641
 Cleveland 68 47 .591
 Detroit 68 48 .586
 New York 64 51 .556
 St. Louis 60 56 .517
 Boston 53 62 .460
 Washington 44 72 .379
 Philadelphia 30 84 .263

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
 Cleveland 4, Chicago 0
 New York 5, Philadelphia 1
 St. Louis 4, Detroit 0
 Detroit 8, St. Louis 7

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
 Detroit 4, St. Louis 1
 Cleveland 6, Chicago 1
 New York 6, Philadelphia 0
 Washington 5, Boston 2

GAMES TODAY
 Washington at Boston
 Cleveland at Detroit
 Chicago at Philadelphia

ST. LOUIS BUYS MOLLWITZ
 ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Fred Mollwitz, first baseman of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, who was recently let go, has been obtained from the Louisville club by the St. Louis Nationals, who waived on him last week. The Cardinals, finding available players of ability scarce, sent out a hurry call for Mollwitz.

FENWAY PARK
 Today Two Games Starting at 1:30
 RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
 Seats at Shuman's Phone Booth 1650



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
 R. L. Murray, former United States singles tennis champion

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN TRADE

Although There Is a Falling Off Reported for July, the Total for the Seven Months Constitutes a Record

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Notwithstanding a decline from \$918,632,275 in June to \$870,083,475 in July, 1919, exports for the first seven months of the calendar year total \$1,555,234,487. This is the highest amount for any seven months' period recorded. The July figures are \$62,615,706 more than those of July, 1918. This includes an increase of \$52,997,275 in shipments of cotton, oil, and the chief foodstuffs.

Imports in July rose to the record value of \$344,571,659. For three months they aggregated \$1,165,564,331, and for the seven months average \$273,319,212 a month, compared with the monthly average of \$252,601,226 for the year 1918.

Figures by months follow from Jan. 1, 1919, to July, 1919, inclusive:

FOREIGN COMMERCE

Exports

	1919	1918
July	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
June	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
May	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
April	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
March	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
February	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
January	\$870,083,475	\$807,467,763
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

Imports

	1919	1918
July	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
June	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
May	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
April	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
March	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
February	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
January	\$344,571,659	\$241,777,758
Total	\$1,165,564,331	\$1,048,881,692

BALANCE

	1919	1918
July	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
June	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
May	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
April	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
March	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
February	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
January	\$525,511,816	\$565,716,005
Total	\$3,680,800,113	\$3,600,100,732

LARGE PROFITS FOR STUDEBAKER

NEW YORK, New York—The Studebaker Corporation has enjoyed a profitable half-year, according to A. R. Perkins, president of the company. Profits for the first six months of 1919 were 100 per cent more than for the corresponding period of 1918 before deducting reserve for income and taxes. After making deductions, the net profits exceeded 10 per cent on the common stock. Operations of the company were not in full swing until April. In a statement, Mr. Perkins said: "Since July 1 production and sales have been substantial increases in both the automobile and horse-drawn vehicle divisions, and the demand for the corporation's product is several times greater than factory output, which in case of automobiles has been running and promises to continue at the rate of 4300 cars a month. The stockholders may, therefore, be justified at this time in looking forward to the probability of rising prices, as equaling, if not exceeding, the previous results recorded by the company in the year 1915, when 27.5 per cent net was earned on the common stock. The corporation is in stronger financial condition than ever before, with cash in bank, eight drafts outstanding, and investments in government and corporate securities of nearly \$15,000,000, with no bank indebtedness and a great expansion plan for the date."

ROBERT & GAMBLE EARNINGS INCREASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The total earnings of the business done by the Robert & Gamble Company, and constituent companies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was \$192,292,044, which compares with \$176,920,519 in the previous year, \$128,549,649 in the year before that, and \$88,113,507 in the year to June 30, 1916.

The net earnings for 1919 were \$38,332, after all reserves and charges for depreciation, losses, taxes, and special introductory expenses. After allowing for the preferred stock dividends, these profits are equal to about \$37 a share on the \$1,000,000 common stock outstanding.

EXCHANGES CLOSED

NEW YORK, New York—The New York stock and produce markets were closed for three days, an extra holiday having been granted in connection with Sunday and Labor Day.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston stock and others throughout the day, closed on Friday night until morning.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1919	1918
July	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
June	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
May	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
April	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
March	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
February	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
January	\$24,651,194	\$20,000,004
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1919	1918
July	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
June	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
May	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
April	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
March	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
February	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
January	\$16,320,568	\$13,353,892
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1919	1918
July	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
June	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
May	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
April	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
March	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
February	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
January	\$14,823,620	\$12,420,893
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

	1919	1918
July	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
June	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
May	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
April	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
March	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
February	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
January	\$13,321,598	\$10,133,133
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

	1919	1918
July	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
June	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
May	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
April	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
March	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
February	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
January	\$13,068,386	\$10,583,953
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

	1919	1918
July	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
June	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
May	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
April	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
March	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
February	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
January	\$12,517,449	\$10,147,000
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

	1919	1918
July	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
June	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
May	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
April	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
March	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
February	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
January	\$10,847,273	\$9,715,889
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1919	1918
July	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
June	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
May	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
April	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
March	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
February	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
January	\$8,894,910	\$6,812,803
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1919	1918
July	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
June	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
May	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
April	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
March	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
February	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
January	\$8,356,210	\$6,542,723
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1919	1918
July	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
June	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
May	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
April	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
March	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
February	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
January	\$4,612,572	\$3,857,747
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

RUTLAND RAILROAD

	1919	1918
July	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
June	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
May	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
April	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
March	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
February	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
January	\$4,200,526	\$3,421,291
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1919	1918
July	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
June	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
May	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
April	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
March	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
February	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
January	\$3,606,672	\$2,944,785
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1919	1918
July	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
June	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
May	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
April	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
March	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
February	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
January	\$2,406,037	\$1,947,558
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1919	1918
July	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
June	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
May	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
April	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
March	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
February	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
January	\$1,837,565	\$1,474,725
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS

	1919	1918
July	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
June	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
May	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
April	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
March	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
February	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
January	\$1,168,391	\$958,937
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE

	1919	1918
July	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
June	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
May	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
April	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
March	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
February	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
January	\$1,122,065	\$914,549
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	1919	1918
July	\$906,081	\$738,607
June	\$906,081	\$738,607
May	\$906,081	\$738,607
April	\$906,081	\$738,607
March	\$906,081	\$738,607
February	\$906,081	\$738,607
January	\$906,081	\$738,607
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN

	1919	1918
July	\$713,586	\$584,403
June	\$713,586	\$584,403
May	\$713,586	\$584,403
April	\$713,586	\$584,403
March	\$713,586	\$584,403
February	\$713,586	\$584,403
January	\$713,586	\$584,403
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & NORFOLK

	1919	1918
July	\$824,958	\$674,440
June	\$824,958	\$674,440
May	\$824,958	\$674,440
April	\$824,958	\$674,440
March	\$824,958	\$674,440
February	\$824,958	\$674,440
January	\$824,958	\$674,440
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANAPOLIS

	1919	1918
July	\$758,146	\$624,744
June	\$758,146	\$624,744
May	\$758,146	\$624,744
April	\$758,146	\$624,744
March	\$758,146	\$624,744
February	\$758,146	\$624,744
January	\$758,146	\$624,744
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

NEW ORLEANS & NEW MEXICO

	1919	1918
July	\$590,289	\$488,959
June	\$590,289	\$488,959
May	\$590,289	\$488,959
April	\$590,289	\$488,959
March	\$590,289	\$488,959
February	\$590,289	\$488,959
January	\$590,289	\$488,959
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CAROLINA, CLINTONVILLE & OHIO

	1919	1918
July	\$541,427	\$447,761
June	\$541,427	\$447,761
May	\$541,427	\$447,761
April	\$541,427	\$447,761
March	\$541,427	\$447,761
February	\$541,427	\$447,761
January	\$541,427	\$447,761
Total	\$1,555,234,487	\$1,478,881,692

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Winter Evening in 1840

Little Hannah carefully wiped the blue and white bowl and set it on the place on the dresser in the room. Flirting the duster around her head to dry it, she ran to her mother, crying:

"Now, Mother, isn't it time to begin braiding?"

Her mother laughed. "Yes, child, just a few minutes. How you do love that braiding! Hold the door open for me, while I take the milk into the shed."

Hannah ran to the door and held it open, so her mother could see her about in the cold and darkness of the wood house. In the farther corner, a tall shape loomed up out of the blackness.

"Oh, Father," Hannah called, "are you bringing in some of the birch logs for tonight? They make such a beautiful crackling and snapping!"

She danced back into the kitchen behind her father, who threw an armful of logs into the wood box beside the great fireplace. He made no answer, but stood quietly smiling, while little Hannah, on tiptoe, peered into the box. His smile deepened as he watched her whirl around and clap her hands in delight, for he knew that every one was a birch log. But she made no move toward her nor did she give any other sign of her appreciation. In the earlier years of the last century, even, as in colonial times, fathers did not often show their children any affection in the way of words. This father seemed a little stern; and, though Hannah understood that she was always to do as he said her without asking questions, she knew, too, that he was very just and that he loved her in his heart as much as your father loves you today.

"Now, Hannah," Mother said, "you may sit the big white bowl with water, and then go and call Lucy. I hear the boys coming in from the barn."

When Hannah had finished these things, her mother had pulled six of the stout, straight-backed kitchen chairs into a circle close to the hearth, where Father was coaxing the fire into a roaring blaze, and was just lighting the lamp-stand into its accustomed place in the middle of the room. Beside the big chair with the red cover, which was for Father, of course, was another small table on which Hannah had set her bowl of water. On this table there were also some bundles of what looked like straw, which Hannah went over and finished them eagerly.

Just then two doors opened at the same moment. In from the shed came two tall boys, one about 14, the other a year or two older, both wearing very farm clothes and great clumsy shoes. Rubbing their hands and shaking their feet, they hurried to the fire. As quietly as the other door had opened, the door of the "best" room admitted Lucy, a demure, brown-haired girl, two years older than little Hannah.

Her mother waited no time in saying, "Now, now, let us all get to work. It is our first evening at braiding, and this winter, and I want to see if we can improve on our quantity last winter."

"Braiding! you are all exclaiming; what in the world is that?" she asked, just until the first day, how nearly every family in the small country villages near them, spent their winter evenings, usually they had never thought, any more than I had, about the way straw was made before they were put under by machinery. Well, this is how it was done in Hannah's family, and very much the same way, I suppose, in all the other families about. They lived on a farm, and one of their crops was straw, and for this very purpose. When the time came, Father and the boys cut the straw and brought it into the cellar, where the straw was put, a little at a time, into a barrel, on the bottom of which was put a pan of burning coals. The straw, Father placed some of the straw on the barrel, and when it had caught fire, he bled and moved the straw. Next it was cut into lengths of about 12 inches, and tied into bundles. Then came Father's turn. She had a little mallet, a small, wooden block with teeth in it. Mother would take the bundle and pull it through these teeth, until it was split up into several strands. Then she would take a pair of scissors and cut off all rough places. The strands of straw, made in this way, were tied into small bundles and away for the braiding, which was done in the long winter evenings. The braiding was what little Hannah loved so much to do. She was 15 years old, but already she knew how to braid for two or three winters. Let us watch her at it. She pulls seven strands of straw from a bunch on the table, and then into the bowl of water to make them supple, and knots them together at one end. This end she weaves between her teeth, and begins to weave the strands in and out of each other. Very soon a flat, pretty braid about a quarter of an inch wide comes from her skillful fingers, and she is at the end of one length. She reaches for more straw, which she doubles in and out and weaves as before; but, in a jiffy, she has reached the end of her completed braid, and she is at the new straw, she is weaving on, so well that you can't tell where they were joined!

Now, can't you see just how Hannah and her family looked as they sat in their cozy circle by the fire, their work lighted only by that and by the little glass lamp burning oil, on its stand in their midst? But you still want to know things. For instance, what do they do with the straw when they have braided it? Suppose you let little Hannah tell you that—she has been quiet for a long time!

"Mother, when shall I be old enough to go to Cousin Ella's and learn to sew braid?"

"Well"—Mother stopped braiding a minute and thought hard. "I think in another year or two. You did very well with your last sampler."

"Oh"—Hannah looked downcast. "I wanted to go this winter. It looks like such fun to hold the pieces of braid together, and sew and sew one over the edge of the next one."

"Any little girl who looks out the door at squirrels climbing a fence, instead of listening to her spelling lesson, can't think she is big enough yet to sew braid!"

Hannah looked at brother Albert in dismay at this reference to an eventful day, when she had been sent home from school in disgrace, and would have been unhappy if she had not seen the kind twinkle in his blue eyes.

"That was 'way back last summer, Albert, and you know I'll never do it again," she protested, and then she couldn't help laughing. The squirrels had been so cunning and so funny!

There was a general hearty laugh all round, even Thomas and Lucy, the quietest and most serious-minded ones of the family, joining in. Then suddenly Father straightened up in his chair, selected a straw, and dipping it slowly and carefully into the water, said:

"Come, now, children; that will do. So there was silence again and hard work.

When the old wooden clock on top of the dresser struck 9, and bedtime had come, Father counted that they had braided 15 yards, including the kind that Mother made, which was woven of only three strands, and was used either for trimming or for a very fine braid.

The amount pleased Father very much, but he said that he hoped, before long, they could do 20 yards in an evening. He was paid by the hundred yards, by a man in the neighborhood who sold the completed bonnets to a larger dealer or to stores in the city. This same man also engaged many young ladies to sew the braid into bonnets for him. When Hannah was grown a little older, she could tell us how she used to sew the braid together, lapping each strip of braid over the next one, pointing the needle first away from her and then toward her, back and forth, back and forth. Beside her on a table was a wooden block or shape, on which from time to time she would lay her straw braid fast becoming a bonnet, to be sure that it was the right shape and size. There were several different styles and shapes; sometimes, too, a little cape of braid, not more than three or four inches long, was pulled on to the back, so that it hung down over the neck of the wearer. Men's hats were, I suppose, made in the same way, but Hannah and her family always made ladies' bonnets.

How would you like to spend your evenings braiding straw for bonnets, and part of your Saturday holiday as well? I don't believe you and I would enjoy it very much. Little Hannah had a "stent" on the braid to do each morning before she went to school, too, and yet she loved to do it. She liked it so much that she felt very sorry when machines were invented, which braided the straw and stitched it together so well and so quickly that the old-fashioned, slower way was given up entirely. How do I know so much about little Hannah and what she liked to do? Well, you see, little Hannah told me all about it herself, for she is my great-aunt, and her brother, Albert, is my grandfather!

A Royal Invitation

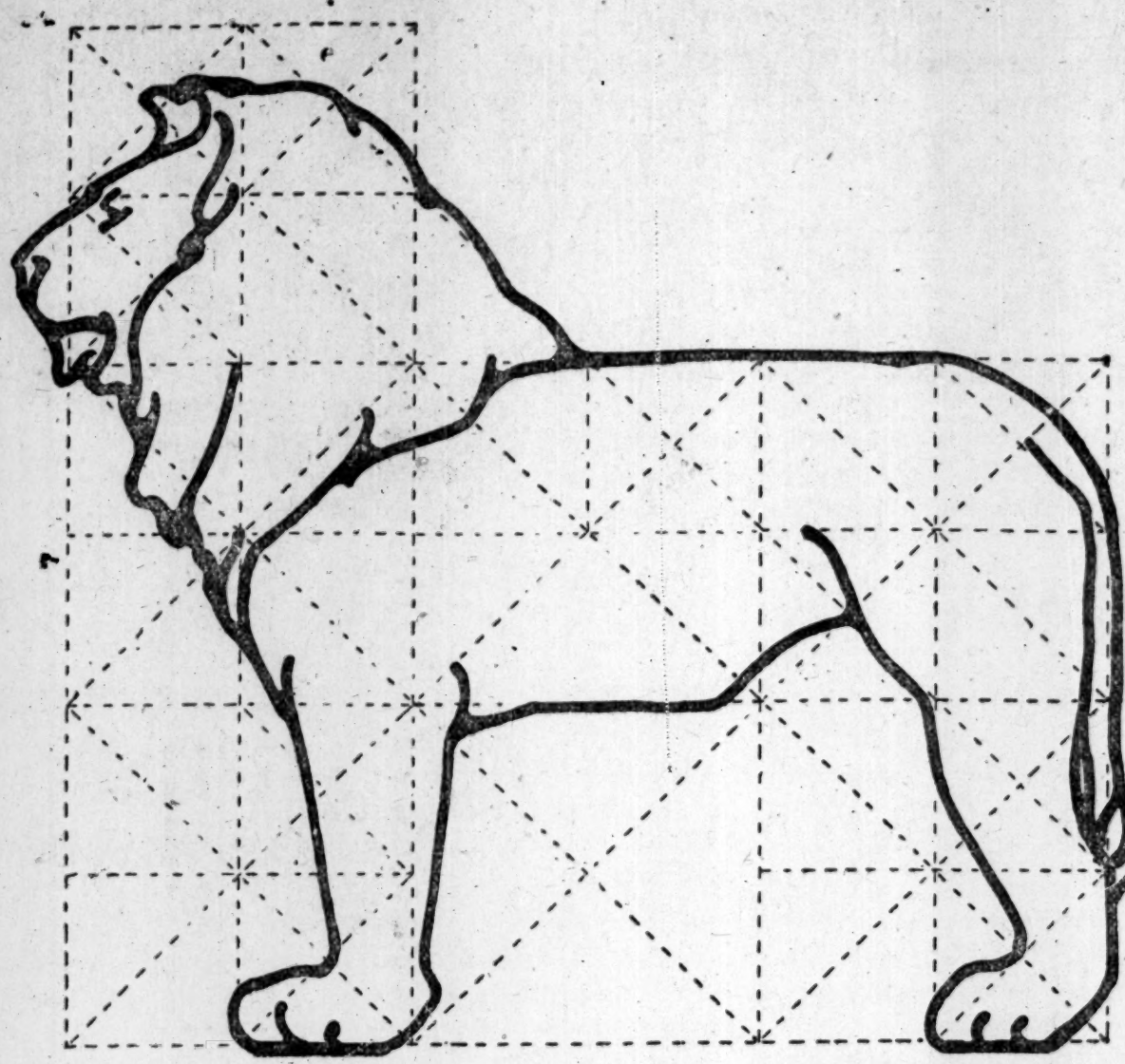
There was one occasion, at least, when King Edward VII. of England, father of the present King, broke all rules of royal etiquette, by paying a personal visit to Andrew Carnegie, the "Laird of Skibo," although the latter had never been formally presented at the English court.

Skibo Castle is a wonderful old estate in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, comprising some 40,000 acres of land, with the ruins of a castle built in the twelfth century and dismantled by George II. because it sheltered some of the Jacobites in their uprising. The place was purchased by Mr. Carnegie for a million dollars, and a splendid modern structure was built, which became the favorite home of the great financier. It was here that King Edward paid him a visit, in 1903.

When Mr. Carnegie's little daughter, Margaret, was brought to see the King, His Majesty smilingly asked the little girl for a kiss. It was readily forthcoming, whereupon the child, not to be outdone in courtesy, promptly and pleasantly invited him to accompany her to the nursery to see her large family of dolls there. And, to the astonishment of the grown-ups present, the King laughingly took the hand of the little girl and accompanied her on a tour of inspection of the nursery.

Words

Some words are very lonely And very wistful, too. They take us gently by the hand, As friends are wont to do. They take us out across the fields, Because they long to be With loving playmates who require congenial company. Because they long to walk with us The peaceful roads that lie Within their drowsy land of dreams, Against the evening sky.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A lion you may draw or trace for yourself

Making Your Own Lion

Time was when the lion, being king of all beasts, might not have cared to associate, in your own private menagerie, with certain other smaller, more humble subjects of his, like the duck or the squirrel. But, nowadays, when all the world is turning democratic, even lions may well assume a friendly attitude toward all tame and wild creatures. Also, of course, that incident of the mouse gnawing the lion's horrid net, of which Aesop tells us, had much to do with the lion's change of heart.

"Well," said Dorothy, "it's harder to remember about plants which change their leaves as they grow older. We have a big Boston ivy growing on the side of the house, and one time a little plant came up through the ground close by. It began to grow just like a vine, but I thought it was something new, because I had never seen a leaf like it before. Finally, I asked father about it, and he told me that, when the leaves of this ivy come on little young plants, they do not look at all like those on the mother plants. Isn't that a curious thing, and, anyhow, father says it wasn't strange that I should be fooled."

The girls became so interested in this consideration, and in the new world of study which it opened up, that they almost forgot about the moonflowers. Suddenly Ruth exclaimed her hands and exclaimed excitedly, "Oh, see, what's happening over there!" and began to run toward the summer house. Her companions followed her, in eager haste, and arrived in time to see a big white blossom unfold its petals and spread them wide, like a huge butterfly, beginning its flight.

The exclamations came in quick staccato now, for the scores of blossoms were opening rapidly. It certainly was a most interesting sight. The tightly wrapped buds opened so slowly at first that it was impossible to see any motion, although it was plain that the mouth was growing steadily larger. At the end, though, the petals spread rapidly, bursting at last with a sort of joyous abandon. Occasionally one would be found, folded so tightly that the edges would be seamed and almost scarred, when they finally were freed. Once or twice a bud was seen which seemed tightly locked at the top. Then it would swell, like a balloon, until, finally, the pressure from within would force the petals apart and the flower would expand almost instantaneously.

Within a short time, the air was filled with a delicious fragrance, for the moonflowers are highly perfumed. Perhaps that is one reason why people like to grow them on the porch or on a summer house, or perhaps on the dwelling-house itself, close to a bedroom window, where the sweet odor may be enjoyed all night. The flowers are very large, with a satiny surface and an amazingly long corolla. They are wondrously beautiful, but they last only a night, opening as the day closes, and falling in the morning, before the sun has mounted high in the sky. Fortunately, though, a great many buds are formed, so that the display is a nightly one for a long season.

"There ought to be some kind of flower for the morning, too," said imaginative Ruth.

"Why, there is," replied Dorothy. "Don't you know the morning-glories?"

"Yes, of course," said Ruth; "but I never thought of watching them open."

"I often have," said Dorothy, "and it is a very pretty sight. Why, sometimes when we have had an early breakfast, we have picked a lot of buds and put them into a bowl on the table. Then we have watched them unfold, while we were eating. Once I heard a traveler lecture about flowers in Japan. This man said that the Japanese have a great fondness for our morning glories, and have planted a great many. Sometimes, he said, they formed clubs to go out at daybreak, just to watch the morning-glories open."

Flowers for Night and Morning

"Now we will stop and watch the moonflowers open," said Dorothy decisively, as she placed her racket against a tree and led the way through the rose-covered arbor to the garden just beyond. It was with some reluctance that her visitors, three of them, all cousins, followed her. It was an ideal time for tennis, as the heat of the day was over, and the sun rapidly sinking in the west. Moreover, the last set had been a fast one; but Dorothy had a pleasant reputation as a hostess, and her guests felt that she was going to offer them something worth while.

The moonflower vines entirely covered a small summer house, having made rapid growth from the time the little plants were set out in the spring. It was now covered with tightly folded white buds, with here and there one of them beginning to swell a little. "We are just a bit early," said Dorothy, "but we shall not have long to wait." Then she added, "Have you noticed these leaves? See how they differ in their shape, although they are on the same stem?" This was a surprise to her visitors, who were from the city.

"Why," said Alice, "I thought, of course, that all the leaves on any plant must be just alike."

"Oh, no!" cried Dorothy. "Sometimes there is a great big difference, as I can show you in just a moment. Come over here and see this mulberry tree."

It was a small specimen of the common white mulberry which the girl pointed out; and, when she rapidly snapped off half a dozen leaves, every one of them was found to be different from all the others. "Why," said Mabel, "there is one that looks almost like a heart."

"Yes," said Ruth, "and here is another that looks as though it had been cut with the scissors, for it is full of notches all around the sides."

"This is the way with all mulberries, so our botany teacher tells us," explained Dorothy. "You see, there are some leaves here that have almost straight edges, while others are lobed and fluted. They look as though they

came from entirely different trees, don't they?"

"I wonder," said Mabel, "if there are any other trees that grow this way."

"Yes, indeed," said Dorothy. "Once, when we were out with a class, our teacher pointed out a sassafras tree and, when we looked at the leaves, we found many different shapes, close together on the same branches."

"I should think it would bother to learn the trees, when they act like this," said Alice.

"Well," said Dorothy, "it's harder to remember about plants which change their leaves as they grow older. We have a big Boston ivy growing on the side of the house, and one time a little plant came up through the ground close by. It began to grow just like a vine, but I thought it was something new, because I had never seen a leaf like it before. Finally, I asked father about it, and he told me that, when the leaves of this ivy come on little young plants, they do not look at all like those on the mother plants. Isn't that a curious thing, and, anyhow, father says it wasn't strange that I should be fooled."

The girls became so interested in this consideration, and in the new world of study which it opened up, that they almost forgot about the moonflowers. Suddenly Ruth exclaimed her hands and exclaimed excitedly, "Oh, see, what's happening over there!" and began to run toward the summer house. Her companions followed her, in eager haste, and arrived in time to see a big white blossom unfold its petals and spread them wide, like a huge butterfly, beginning its flight.

The exclamations came in quick staccato now, for the scores of blossoms were opening rapidly. It certainly was a most interesting sight. The tightly wrapped buds opened so slowly at first that it was impossible to see any motion, although it was plain that the mouth was growing steadily larger. At the end, though, the petals spread rapidly, bursting at last with a sort of joyous abandon. Occasionally one would be found, folded so tightly that the edges would be seamed and almost scarred, when they finally were freed. Once or twice a bud was seen which seemed tightly locked at the top. Then it would swell, like a balloon, until, finally, the pressure from within would force the petals apart and the flower would expand almost instantaneously.

Within a short time, the air was filled with a delicious fragrance, for the moonflowers are highly perfumed. Perhaps that is one reason why people like to grow them on the porch or on a summer house, or perhaps on the dwelling-house itself, close to a bedroom window, where the sweet odor may be enjoyed all night. The flowers are very large, with a satiny surface and an amazingly long corolla. They are wondrously beautiful, but they last only a night, opening as the day closes, and falling in the morning, before the sun has mounted high in the sky. Fortunately, though, a great many buds are formed, so that the display is a nightly one for a long season.

"There ought to be some kind of flower for the morning, too," said imaginative Ruth.

"Why, there is," replied Dorothy. "Don't you know the morning-glories?"

"Yes, of course," said Ruth; "but I never thought of watching them open."

"I often have," said Dorothy, "and it is a very pretty sight. Why, sometimes when we have had an early breakfast, we have picked a lot of buds and put them into a bowl on the table. Then we have watched them unfold, while we were eating. Once I heard a traveler lecture about flowers in Japan. This man said that the Japanese have a great fondness for our morning glories, and have planted a great many. Sometimes, he said, they formed clubs to go out at daybreak, just to watch the morning-glories open."

"Are there morning-glories here?" broke in Alice.

"Why, yes," said Dorothy. "There is a long row on the lattice, down by the poultry house."

"Well, then," was the quick reply, "I, for one, will be up early tomorrow morning to see them open."

Kitchen Shelf Travels

Spices and Their Story

"I think we shall have to talk about cinnamon," remarked Miss Mattie to Beth, her little next-door neighbor, when reminded of her promise to tell the little girl another spice story; "for that is the oldest of the spices, so far as we know. It seems to have been the first sought after in all oriental voyages. Bible history refers to cinnamon many times. It was also known to the early Greeks and Romans, who were interesting legends around its origin and the manner of obtaining it. One of these legends, given by a Grecian historian, is to the effect that certain large birds collected the shoots and small branches of the cinnamon, and built their nests with these on the lofty mountains, which were inaccessible to man, and that the inhabitants of the valley would place large quantities of food near the haunts of the birds, who bore it to their nests, which, not being strong enough to hold the additional load, gave way, falling to the valley below, where the shoots and branches were gathered up by the natives and exported to foreign lands."

"That isn't true, is it, Miss Mattie?" asked Beth.

"I hardly think it is. It is probably one of the tales the Arabs used to tell. They were the chief merchants in the spice, and it was part of their policy to shroud in mystery the manner or place of obtaining cinnamon, so that they alone could control it. They procured it from the India merchants, who in turn secured it from the island of Ceylon, where the finest cinnamon is still grown. The Romans used great quantities of this spice, and we know definitely that, during the reign of Augustus, the Roman merchants communicated once each year with the merchants of India, the Arabs acting as the middle men or brokers. At these times, the Roman merchants, bearing such things as would be acceptable to India traders, sailed over the Mediterranean to the Nile, then up that river to a certain point, where they left their wooden ships for the swift "brown ships of the desert," which would take them across the sands to the Red Sea. Here they would once more embark to a port in Arabia, where the India merchants were met and exchanges took place. On such occasions it is stated the Roman merchants brought back nearly a million dollars worth of cinnamon. Even in comparatively modern times Egypt was the gateway through which the bulk of the products from the Far East passed."

Miss Mattie paused a moment, then went on: "You remember I told you about the Venetians, Portuguese, and Dutch all finding a way to the valuable Spice Islands, the Venetians using the way through Egypt or around by Constantinople and the Portuguese and Dutch by water around the Cape of Good Hope. When the Portuguese came, they were violently opposed by the Arabs, who saw their trade being taken away from them; but the Portuguese made a treaty with the King of Kandy, on the island of Ceylon, agreeing to assist him and his successors in all their wars, and in return the Portuguese were to receive out of his territory an annual supply of 124,000 pounds of cinnamon. The Dutch, however, soon appeared on the scene, and they eventually obtained control of the cinnamon market. After obtaining possession of the island of Ceylon, they tried to restrict the raising of cinnamon to the island, and they passed a number

of very severe laws, aiming to punish anyone who should remove a seed from the island or who should, on his own account, cut a shrub of cinnamon from the birds. But they reckoned without the birds. These little pioneers carried many of the seeds to the neighboring islands and to India. These laws continued until 1796, when the English captured Ceylon. Then the Dutch introduced the plant into their own islands, especially the island of Java, and much cinnamon is exported from there every year; while Java cinnamon is good, still it does not equal in quality or fragrance of that raised at Ceylon. The trees make of this latter island a veritable fairyland, for the large trees scattered throughout the older forests are gorgeous in their rose-colored blooms, which range in tone from a pale pink to deep crimson, while the perfume scents the whole island."

"I wish we could really, truly go there," said Beth.

"Maybe we will some day," replied Miss Mattie; "but, when we do, we will roll up our traveling carpet and put it in our trunk so, if we don't like it, we can spread it out and fly home."

Beth clasped her hands. "That'll be fine."

"Only the young trees are used," Miss Mattie continued presently. "They grow like willows and the shoots are cut down for exportation. The smaller the twigs, the finer the quality, and that is why the wood of the older trees is not used. Instead of the places where the trees are grown being called 'plantations,' they are referred to as 'gardens,' and some of the 'cinnamon gardens' are so extensive that their owners live like princes. A garden can be started in three ways: by seeds, cuttings, or from old roots. Usually cinnamon trees are grown from seeds, which are gathered when ripe, heaped up in a shady place, and left until the seed can be easily freed from the pulp. They are then washed and dried and are either planted directly in the soil or started in a nursery. If time is needed to be saved, cuttings are resorted to, and for this very young shoots are selected. A quicker way still is that of transplanting old stumps. Great care is required, in removing these, to see that all the roots are secured; but, if this is successfully done, new shoots will be ready for cutting in a year, whereas it usually takes six or seven years for a cinnamon tree to begin to be profitable. In the first few years of its growth, only a few shoots may be cut, but, after the eighth year, the bushes grow so big that there is hardly room for the peelers to get between them. Some cinnamon trees have been known to bear for 200 years."

"As the bark is the only portion used, shoots for cutting must be selected with a view to their peeling well. Two crops are gathered each year, the first from April to August, and the second from November to January. In harvesting, the shoots are not all cut at one time, but by degrees, as they reach the required maturity, and this is indicated by a grayish, corky appearance. After the shoots are cut, the tops and branches are cut off, then the sticks are collected, tied in bundles, and carried to the peeling shed. Peeling must be done before the sticks dry; the operation consists of stripping the bark off by means of a small, round-pointed knife which, after making a small slit, is inserted under the bark and worked around until the bark is completely loosened. After this the strips of bark are scraped with a curved knife, to remove a thin outer skin, and are then trimmed neatly, piled together in a certain manner, and left until dry enough to handle. After a day or two, they are placed in the sun to dry, a straw mat being placed over them to shield them somewhat, as the direct rays of the fierce tropical sun would warp them. By this time, the thin sheets of bark have curled until they become like pipe stems, or goose quills; and by these two names they are henceforth known."

"And now," said Miss Mattie, rising, "we can go to our own kitchen shelves to see what our quills look like." Returning, presently, she handed Beth a glass jar filled with the brown sticks. "There," she said, "summing her heat, 'are the finished product, and this is the way cinnamon is shipped from the Spice Islands and Ceylon. The quills are laid one over the other and packed carefully in bales, and the grinding is left for the spice manufacturer to do. It is an easy spice to handle, for the thin outer skin is the only part of it that is not fit to use, and that is removed where grown, so all the manufacturer has to do is to grind the cinnamon sticks, and it is ready to use. Much cinnamon, however, is used without grinding, especially for pickling purposes, and for this some of the larger, stronger pieces can be used; but the finest cinnamon is that made from the thin, light brown quills, which are more delicately flavored. The bark of the larger or coarser shoots, which cannot be quilled, is removed in thick pieces and these, when mixed with the sticks which do not peel well, are known as cinnamon chips. Large quantities of chips are exported every year and while they are ranked as of poorer quality and bring a much lower price, still, when ground, they make a satisfactory spice. Next to the Ceylon cinnamon comes the Saigon, of which we hear a great deal. This takes its name from the city of Saigon, in Cochinchina. Saigon cinnamon is also of superior quality. Then follows in rank the Malabar cinnamon from India, that grown on the island of Java, and, lastly, an inferior kind which is grown in Brazil. The annual consumption of this spice is enormous, and while at certain times throughout history, the cost of it has been excessive, on the average it has always been within the reach of every one. This is due to the fact that vast quantities of it are grown and because of its easy cultivation."

Grandma Remembers Alexander Pope

Long shadows lay over the veranda; with its cool fittings of green mats and soft gray bamboo shades, it seemed an inviting spot to a girl and boy who had been down in the pasture lot, picking berries, for over two hours. They had been in the house "freshing up," as the Finnish maid called it, and were now making their way to the end of the south porch.

"I wonder what has become of Rip," Ada said to the merry-faced boy, who bore the name of Christopher, but whom every one called Chris, as they came out of the house.

"You won't have to wonder long," was the reply; and, sure enough, lying on one of the green porch pillows, with his nose between his paws, was the Airedale, the companion of their recent berrying excursion, looking for all the world as if he had been settled there for hours. Ada clambered into the porch hammock and Chris squatted down on the cushions, near Rip. Then Christopher leaned over to the little wicker table, to see what the book was that lay on the lower shelf.

"Pope's Poems," he read aloud to Ada and to the Airedale, yawning as he did so. "Who was Pope, sis?" he inquired, still indifferently handling the book.

"I've not the faintest idea. Here comes Grandma; she'll be sure to know."

Both children were on their feet, before Grandma had much more than come in sight. Did she want the hammock or should Chris bring her own favorite chair, which had been taken down into the arbor? No, Grandma would take the straight-backed chair, under which Rip was reposing. And then, almost before she got fairly seated, with her mending basket in her lap, came the question about Pope.

Grandma smiled, with that how-very-I-remember-kind of a smile, that always foretold a tale. Both children knew a story was coming.

"I can remember the first time I ever heard of Pope. I don't think I ever told you much about the school I attended, when we lived in the country. It was what was termed in those days a district school, that is, it was not graded. The first thing in the morning, after the opening exercises, which consisted of prayer, a reading from the Bible, and one hymn, we would have 'Quotations.' Every other day, there was written on the blackboard a quotation from some well-known writer, which we had to memorize. Then, for about five minutes each morning, we would have the quotation tests. The teacher would call on first one pupil and then another, giving the name of a poet or prose writer, and the pupil called upon would respond by a quotation from that person's writings. The same quotation could not be given twice during the same test, so we had to listen attentively and think very quickly. About once a month, we would have quotation bees—like spelling bees—where sides were chosen and where, instead of words being given to us to spell, we would be asked to give quotations."

She paused a moment, then added reflectively, "It was really very good training, but we were always quite keen, in spite of the good training part of it, to take advantage of the short quotations. So the first short one I learned and the one I always gave, if I could get it in first, was 'The proper study of mankind is man.'—Alexander Pope."

"Didn't he ever do anything interesting, except to write?" Chris asked, not being vastly impressed by even Grandma's quotation and remarks about the gentleman in question.

"He had a dog which did something quite remarkable once," Grandma replied, opening the volume of Pope, and turning the pages over slowly, as she watched Rip lazily moving out from under the chair and seeking the coolest spot on the shady stone steps.

"That was more like it, thought Chris, and he sighed up and prepared to give his faithful attention to whatever Mr. Pope's dog had done. "His name was Bounce," Grandma continued, "and we are told that he was always doing some interesting thing or other, so I am sure this particular feat did not surprise those who knew this clever animal. One day Pope had been for a walk in the woods and, when he returned, he discovered that he had lost his watch—a watch which had been presented to him by that Queen whom all the world loved—Victoria. Pope had always had great faith in Bounce, and so he called the dog to him and explained to him that he had lost his watch. 'Go and find it, Bounce. Go look for it,' he told the dog."

"It was late in the evening and there had been a heavy shower, but off into the darkness and the dampness trotted the faithful animal. When bedtime came, there was no Bounce. His master sat up for him until midnight and then finally went to bed, at that time being much more concerned about Bounce than he was about the gift from the Queen. Early next morning upon waking, Pope's first thought was of the dog, and, jumping up, he opened the door to call a servant. There upon the rug was a dripping, but very eager, dog. For a moment his master was so rejoiced to see his pet that he did not think about the watch. But Bounce proudly held up his head, and there, gripped most carefully in his mouth, was the lost watch."

HUMANE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES IN MAINE

State Society's Success In Securing an Anti-Vivisection Law to Be Followed by Further Efforts in Behalf of Animals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PORTLAND, Maine.—Heading one of the leaflets entitled "The Coming Education," prepared and distributed by the Maine State Humane Education Society in its campaign of the public schools of the State, a significant yet gentle rebuke is quoted from the pen of Maine's most beloved poet and humanitarian, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

"How can I teach your children gentleness, and mercy to the weak, and reverence for life,

"When by your laws, your actions, and your speech, you contradict the very things I teach?"

It is the aim of the Maine State Humane Education Society, under the leadership of its founder, Mrs. S. Augusta Stevens of Portland, to pave the way for this higher education to which Longfellow points, by carrying on active campaigns against every form of cruelty, legal and moral, so that laws may be made enforcing protection and humanity to animals. This society was founded in 1915, and the past four years of effort are now bringing forth fruit. The vigorous campaign against vivisection resulted in the passing of a law by the Legislature this year, restricting this practice, thus giving Maine the honor of leading the United States in this direction.

With the aid of Representative Percival P. Baxter of Portland, who sponsored so successfully the anti-vivisection bill, an amendment to the statute was won in 1917 providing for humane education for the public schools, so that every teacher is obliged by law to devote not less than one-half hour weekly to this line of work. Formerly the time allotted was only 10 minutes weekly. As interest develops in this department of instruction and results demonstrate its advantages it is expected that the time devoted to it will be steadily increased.

Two years ago pamphlets pointing out the needs and benefits of humane education were issued to every school-teacher in Maine through the cooperation of the Maine Superintendent of Schools. This season another booklet is to follow. It is believed by the workers in the society that very far-reaching results may be expected from this beneficial influence upon the thinking thought and ideas of the child, who is to become the future citizen of the State, and upon whom depends the progress of education and the structure of government.

Under Mrs. Stevens' supervision a fund of Mercy organization has been formed here which includes in its membership as many as 500 children. These youngsters are under a moral obligation to report to headquarters any act of cruelty toward animals they observe. Each is presented with a silver star badge and the rules of conduct which forbid all killing, fighting, and rough talk, are most earnestly heeded; else the badge is forfeited.

The attention of the Humane Education Society of Portland has been called to the appearance of advertisements in the local papers calling for animals, with no specification as to the qualifications of any kind. Mrs. Stevens and other workers have issued down some of these advertisements and have found in some instances that these animals were to be used by large institutions in Boston and New York for experimental purposes.

It is believed that the constructive work of this society along the lines of humane education for the children is an important step which will do much to offset and eventually overcome this practice. The State of Maine has put in the opening wedge in a nation-wide fight against vivisection as well as all phases of cruelty to animals.

MUSIC

English Notes

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The general examination concert of the Royal Manchester College of Music was held during four successive evenings here the usual crowded audiences, interest aroused by these performances is naturally keen. Every present is intrigued by the discovery of new talent, and in these particular examination concerts it is generally understood that only the best students of the year are put forward. Expectation, therefore, sits in the air. Even the critics are invited to do their best, or worst, with the talents of the very highest order have been revealed by the concert. It can honestly be said that an unusually high general level of performance was attained. The singing, playing of solos in the piano, organ, violin, and cello departments, in many cases, a type of accomplishment that one associates with advanced artists rather than with those still in the making.

Musically speaking, the evening devoted to ensemble pieces was the most satisfying, though the general public were the miscellaneous solos, with the disconnectedness and greater variety. The César Franck piano concerto was played with great fire and dash, and two string quartets, a Beethoven, and the Brahms in C major were delightful examples of the high and understanding obtained by the youthful performers under the guidance of Dr. Brodsky and his colleagues. In the piano department the playing of the Debussy concerto was

especially noteworthy, and in the violin that of the Elgar concerto; but perhaps the finest instrumental playing of all was that of a lady 'cellist in the musically inferior Popper concerto.

One curious effect of the war is the rise in prices of musical instruments. As regards pianos, this is really a natural consequence of the cutting off of the supply from Germany. Pianos are very difficult to get at all, and the cost has increased 100 per cent. The shortage has been still more increased by the difficulties of transport from America. With the large advance of wages among the working-class population; there has been an ample supply of ready money, and it is gratifying to know that some share of this surplus has gone in the purchase of pianos and other musical instruments. The consequence of this is largely increased demand all round, and the paying of grotesquely high prices for second-hand instruments at sales by auction.

With respect to violin prices, the case is somewhat different. Before the war, the price of good, well-authenticated fiddles had been steadily rising, but since the war it has gone up by leaps and bounds. This does not only apply to the famous old Italian fiddles, but to the French and Italian fiddles of 70 or 80 years ago. The violins of Rocca and Pressenda, which could be bought at something under £100, now fetch over £200. Amati violins which were reckoned at about £200, cannot be bought for anything like that price, though they seldom come into the market. With regard to those of Stradivarius and Guarnerius, there seems to be no limit. America is the principal market for these desirable things, and £4000 seems to be a not out-of-the-way figure. It is reported that £6000 has been offered and refused for one of these incomparable instruments. New fiddles are hardly made nowadays, and certainly, since the war, none have been imported.

The scale of fees to be paid to teachers of music in the English public schools is now a matter of much heart-searching among musicians and a source of natural perplexity to school governors. There is a general and irresistible tendency upward, owing to the increased cost of living, which has to be met, but the difficulty is in arriving at a uniform and satisfactory scale. It is largely due to the wide diversity of musical degrees and musical diplomas which vary enormously in importance. Some of the teachers in the big schools hold the Mus. Bac. degree of the universities, but many more hold the associateship diploma of the Royal Academy, the Royal College of Music, and other kindred institutions. In the public schools there is a natural tendency to attach special weight to the Mus. Bac., because all the other masters on their staffs hold degrees in arts or natural science, whereas the diplomatists of the practical teaching colleges claim that their accomplishments in the majority of cases are superior both in performance and teaching. A great deal is to be said for this contention, as it is notorious that the universities have made their musical degree purely a matter of theoretical examination in harmony, counterpoint, orchestration, and composition, though there is a growing tendency to include a practical test in some of the younger universities. This is a matter of great consequence to the teachers concerned, as it affects not only the question of their scale of fees, but also their rank and standing.

Ernest Bloch is Prize Winner
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts.—Ernest Bloch of New York, the distinguished Swiss composer and teacher, is the winner of the prize of \$1000 offered by Mrs. Frederic S. Coullidge for the best piano and violin sonata, according to announcement made here last week.

The competition was remarkable on account of its closeness, the judges having difficulty in deciding between Mr. Bloch's work and that submitted by Miss Rebecca Clarke, an English violinist. Miss Clarke's composition was such a formidable rival for first honors that the jury gave it an official and unanimous vote of honorable mention. Although the manuscripts were judged anonymously, it was the impression of the jury that Miss Clarke's sonata came from a French composer. Since this talented musician has come into prominence as a composer, an honor which critics do not often concede to a woman, Miss Clarke has made known that she was the composer of a viola solo, "Morpheus," which appeared on her program in the Aeolian Hall, New York, Feb. 13, 1918, and which was credited to Anthony Trent. At the time critics were very complimentary to "Anthony Trent," and wrote of him as "a leading English composer."

CHILDREN TO CAN SURPLUS PRODUCT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas boys and girls have set out this year to conserve not less than one-third of a million dollars' worth of surplus fruits and vegetables, a surplus which formerly was thrown away. Last year the boys and girls made \$268,555.80 worth of canned fruits and vegetables and jellies from the surplus of the farms and the active campaign being made this summer to continue the work on a larger scale is expected to produce canned and preserved fruits and vegetables worth at least \$350,000. There were 3486 boys and girls enrolled in the home-canning work directed last year. The enrollment this year already slightly exceeds this number and is expected to go to 5000 before the season ends. The boys and girls last year put up 521,910 quarts of canned fruit and vegetables, and 1,050 quarts of jelly.

AMERICANIZATION WORK IN CHICAGO

Classes in Citizenship and English Established in Industrial Plants for Employees of Alien Origin Are Said to Be Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Americanization work among the foreign-born employees of Chicago industrial plants, conducted by the Committee on Americanization of the Chicago Association of Commerce in collaboration with the Board of Education, has grown remarkably since it was started a year ago. More than 6000 students are attending 65 classes, which hold 156 sessions weekly in 30 different plants at present, according to Walter P. McNeill, secretary of the committee. "There are in Chicago approximately 200,000 people who speak little or no English," he said. "Thus, it is apparent that the work done so far has little more than scratched the surface. It is to be largely expanded this fall, for 140 firms that have asked assistance in establishing classes in English and citizenship have not been aided."

"There has been a shortage of teachers qualified for this specialized work, though aid has been given by the University of Chicago, which has just completed a short summer course in Americanization work for teachers, at which 15 teachers were qualified."

Textbook Is Prepared

Two features, believed unique, have been developed here. One is the preparation of a textbook, entitled "First Book in English for the Foreign Born," to be published this fall. Seventeen lessons have already been prepared, and are now being used in leaflet form in the classes. There will be 50 lessons in all. The other feature is the citizenship class pin, given at citizenship exercises when the students have attended eight consecutive class sessions. The pin is half an inch in diameter, made of bronze, and has two American flags of colored enamel crossed in the center. It bears the words, "Citizenship Class, 100 per cent U. S. School of Education, Chicago Association of Commerce." More than 1000 students are wearing these pins. Six firms have already distributed them, and others are planning to do so.

"A visitor attending these classes," said William A. Bond, chairman of the Committee on Americanization, "would carry away the impression that a happy and sympathetic relation was being established between employers and employees, through the medium of these Americanization classes, whereby both were getting more and more on a common basis of mutual understanding. He would feel that the 6000 foreign-born employees studying the English language; and the fundamentals of our government were rendering it increasingly difficult for the growth of bolshevistic and anarchistic doctrine among such people. He would be agreeably surprised at the hearty cooperation exhibited, both by the employer and the employee, in carrying on this educational service."

Two hundred plants have adopted and displayed posters prepared and distributed by the Committee on Americanization. One poster reads as follows:

Word of Posters
"Notice. We urge all employees not American citizens to become such—and effective from this date we announce the following policies, viz.:

"First, as to promotions: We shall first promote employees who are native Americans, naturalized citizens of the United States, or those of foreign birth who have given up their foreign citizenship and have applied for their naturalization papers. Second, as to new employees: A new employee should either be an American citizen, or take legal steps to become one, and these conditions will be considered by us in adding to our present force. Loyalty to the flag means a united country, and all employees should be true to the interests of our government, as well as loyal to us. We also urge you to make use of the public evening school and community center in your neighborhood, where you will meet good friends and learn many things about 'being an American citizen.'"

The second poster is like the first, except that another paragraph is added as follows: "Third, classes in English and citizenship: You cannot become a faithful and intelligent citizen unless you know English. We will help you. Classes will be organized by the company in this plant through the assistance of the Board of Education and the Chicago Association of Commerce."

EL PASO WILL SELL ARMY FOOD AT COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas.—Coinciding with the announcement by the United States Department of Justice that it is investigating the high cost of living, and that prosecutions would follow cases of proved profiteering, local federal authorities have acted toward a complete investigation of food conditions and prices here. The investigation is being conducted by W. H. Fryer, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Gus T. Jones, head of the intelligence department of the federal Department of Justice, and inventories have already been taken of food storage plants, packing plants, and wholesale grocer establishments. The city of El Paso, through the city treasurer, W. P. B. McSain, will sell at cost to its citizens a large quantity of foodstuffs, released by the army authorities here, Mayor Charles

SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SCHOOLS

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conception of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horserack riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section, Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone Brookline 7017

THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

A prospectus will be mailed on application

Davis announces that distribution will be made by volunteer assistants, under the direction of the city authorities, beginning this week. Several large plants in and near El Paso have intended to purchase foodstuffs from the government for re-sale at cost to their employees. Among these is the American Smelting & Refining Company, outside the city limits, which employs some 800 men.

The army authorities, in addition to disposing of foodstuffs to civilians, have placed several thousand blankets on public sale at prices greatly below those prevailing. New all-wool blankets of standard size are offered at \$5, and reclaimed blankets as low as \$3.25. El Paso is an important military point, and Ft. Bliss, as the center of military activities in this section, has on hand huge quantities of stores. It is thought, therefore, that further classes of household necessities will be released later.

CLOSED SHOP BASIS IN BUILDING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Fundamentals involved in the union of common labor, as distinguished from skilled labor, have been brought to a sharp issue by the decision of the Building Trades Council of Memphis to initiate the uniform working card system for the building trades here, effective about Aug. 1. Should this system, which was unanimously endorsed at a recent Labor meeting, meet with the success anticipated by the union leaders, its result will be to place the entire building trades of Memphis on a "closed-shop" basis. It is announced, however, that for the immediate present the uniform working card system will be applied only to skilled labor, as the organization of common laborers has not progressed sufficiently to be included.

It is the contention of the builders that common laborers are not qualified for union membership, in that they work intermittently on various jobs and do not acquire a technical knowledge of any particular craft. They also contend the uniform card system will increase building costs and reduce available opportunities for employment for building trades workers.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALISM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Missouri State Bar Association is organizing a state-wide campaign to fight the spread of destructive radicalism through education and Americanization. An effort will be made to show all classes of citizens the necessity for preserving the ideals of the fundamental law in America. One or more mass meetings will be held in each county, and literature bearing on the meaning of the Constitution and its relation to the lives of the people will be circulated in several languages. Meetings will be held in factories, churches, schoolhouses, and at community centers.

Marion C. Early, head of the St. Louis Bar Association, will have charge of the work in the city, and James C. Jones, president of the State Bar Association, will organize the State. A mass meeting will be held Sept. 17 in the St. Louis Coliseum.

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For this he had been saving, waiting, and planning. Early in life, he had set his heart on his own house, and his own bit of land. "In a wood," he would say, "on a wooded hill. My house must be in a wood. Trees are my familiars." By illustrating, designing pictorial advertisements, and painting he had amassed \$8000, which was the architect's estimate. But he was a careful man. He waited until he had saved \$2000 more. "There are always extras," he said. "With \$10,000 in the bank I shall feel safe."

Then the building began and has been going on for months. One day he wrote me: "The house is nearly finished, the studio is quite ready. I was there yesterday. You might walk over one day—it's within three miles of where you are staying—and tell me what you think of my long-awaited-for folly."

I started early, taking my lunch, with the notion of exploring the country. Leisurely I covered the three miles. A rutty, half-mile-long lane wound out from the main road. I climbed along it into a wood. The path began to ascend and there was the cabin of the house lurking in the trees. Branches clawed at the structure: it was indeed a house in a wood. It was nearly finished. As I stood there, thinking how little a house in a wood would suit me (I want one on a hill), the carpenter, who was nailing the last cedar shingles on the roof of the porch, eyed me curiously. Higher up, 30 feet higher up, on a level with the roof of the house, was a smaller building. It seemed to be quite completed. "Ah," I reflected, "this studio. He does not wish his work to interfere with domestic matters."

I entered the studio. It was ready for occupation: an ideal workshop, 12 wide, the north side mainly glass, two tall windows to right and left, and peepholes at the back through which one peered into the depths of the forest.

There were an easel, two chairs, and a table, and on the table was a copy of Tolstoy's "What Is Art?" I smiled. On the south wall of the studio were 10 large photographs in lines affixed to the boards with glass pins. Each was by Velasquez. I smiled again. Clearly, my friend had expected for me an aesthetic—or intellectual—trip—or lesson.

A whistle sounded from somewhere in the woods where lumbermen were cutting timber—the noon whistle. At that moment the carpenter threw away his hammers and trooped away to their midday meal. I was alone in the clearing with Tolstoy's "What Is Art?" and 10 photographs of pictures by Velasquez. For reasons—always had reasons—my friend asked me to read that book and examine those photographs: did he expect a warm; would he expect an eager for a talk? Maybe, for on the line of photographs I noticed one that he had scrawled in chalk the words, "An hour before sunset." Well, it was my own, and I had found, under those engaging conditions, study "What Is Art?"—a classic had never read, but which certain intellectuals of my acquaintance (who were not painters, and who knew nothing about painting) had praised almost to the hilt.

First I turned to the end of Chapter XX, called "Conclusions," where Tolstoy, old man, eloquent and so single-minded and pure in heart, tells the reader that the answer to the question "What is art?" has occupied him for 15 years, that he had begun to write upon it six or seven times, and that each time he had laid it aside because his mind was not sufficiently matured on the subject. I turned to the first page. On I read. Whenever I raised my eyes I found that those Velasquez photographs, and each time I found it hard to leave them and to return to the book, for each seemed to be saying, "I am art," and then the words in Tolstoy's early chapters are so simple, so direct, so unadorned, so plain, usually Germans, define art, and Tolstoy usually disagrees with them all, and at the end of the chapter I felt that I had been merely giving my time—treating error as truth. Schiller and Kant both hold that the end of art is beauty. The end of which is pleasure without material profit. That seems rather offering a man the pipe of an angel. Through these philosophers I picked my path: a quarter of the way through the book he reaches a sensible conclusion: "Art begins with a person, with the object of conveying to other people a feeling experienced by him, calls it up anew in himself, and expresses it by certain visible signs."

I looked at the Velasquez photographs and murmured, "Yes, master, is just what you did." Tolstoy says, in the chapter, "Beauty and Goodness," he dips back to Plotinus, Platonism, Schopenhauer and dozens of others, then he begins to lash out, at poetry, novels from Boccaccio, Cervantes, even Beethoven. "Masterstroke come under the whip of his whip. Even himself—for a homeless preacher will teach nothing the highest—even himself—"I turned to the class of bad art, the productions with the exception of the story "God Sees the Heart" and "The Caucasian Prisoner," and read them: they are poor and quite unworthy of the author "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina."

I have blasted all the producers of

art who have any tinge of sensuousness, he proceeds to a chapter on "The Crimes of the Critics and Art Schools." "Critics explain!" he cries. "What do they explain? The artist, if he is a true artist, has, in his production, conveyed to other people the feeling which he lived through: what is there to explain?"

Alas, so few of us—artists, critics, baseball players—are perfect. Next he lashes professionalism: he will have no professional artists, and no schools; then the rich people, the upper classes, who have made art a special luxury for themselves. Here is his final lash on this subject: "These three conditions—the professionalism of artists, criticism, and schools of art—have brought it to pass that the majority of people of our time perfectly fail to understand even what art is, and take the coarsest imitations of art to be true art." Alas, that is what Tolstoy himself sometimes does.

In the chapter on "Art Good or Bad According to Its Subject," which is purely an absurd statement, I find this: "Concern for technical perfection and beauty, for the most part obscures feeling." I looked at the Velasquez photographs. They are a denial of this. But I really began to have doubts about Tolstoy as an art guide when he expressed high approval of a tenth-rate English picture because the subject is charity—a Lady Bountiful giving food to a beggar-boy. But how fine, how noble are the suggestions, or rather statements, he makes in the two final chapters, "How True Art Will Come" and "The Art of the Future."

He analyzes "the reason of the lie" into which art has fallen, and decides that "the cause of the malady was the non-acceptance of the teaching of Christ in its true, that is, in its full meaning."

And what, in the view of this great dreamer, is the destiny of art? Hear him—"To translate, from the region of reason to the region of feeling, the truth that the well-being of people consists in their union, and to substitute for the present kingdom of force, the kingdom of heaven, that is, love, which presents itself to us all as the highest aim of human life. . . . The problem of Christian art is the realization of the brotherly union of mankind."

This great enterprise may be accomplished, must be, the world is working toward it, but it will be accomplished by something greater than art, as we understand the word today.

Ninety out of a hundred artists regard their art chiefly as a means of earning a living, and they influence the world according to the measure of their power and sincerity. They are spurred on by the desire to express themselves and to excel, and when a patron buys a picture the artist is glad beyond the mere money: he is glad because he is appreciated. Take away the spur of having to make a living, and to win approval; take away professionalism, as Tolstoy calls it; force the artist, as he proposes, to do other work, and to paint only when the mood is on him; make him choose a moral subject merely because it is a moral subject, not because it attracts him artistically, and you extinguish art. Velasquez would be blotted out. He was great because he expressed his best and highest self. He rose above his subjects which happened to be rather ugly royal personages. He painted greatly because he loved greatly. To love your art greatly: that is the secret of great art.

It is an hour before sundown. Here comes my friend. Why should not I try my hand at a definition, why should not I attempt to answer the question—"What is Art?" I take the chalk, I scrawl on the wall three words—"Art is love." —Q. R.

AN AMERICAN ARMY ART SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—One of the most interesting behind-the-line accomplishments of the American expeditionary force in France and one about which very little has been said, was the Art Training Center at Belleville, Seine-et-Oise. It was necessarily hastily arranged, its course lasted but three months, yet the gain of the students has been officially reported as extraordinary, and one may feel sure that the 350 officers and men who attended are profoundly grateful that there were those with the foresight and wisdom to make it possible.

A realization of the wealth of material in France open to the student of art and architecture in the American Army brought the idea of the school to a head in the Y. M. C. A. Educational Commission in New York upon the signing of the armistice. Four days later a definite organization was undertaken, and on March 5 the school was open. Curricula do not make exciting reading, but it is worth while glancing over the studies of this extemporaneous art school to gain an idea of its thoroughness.

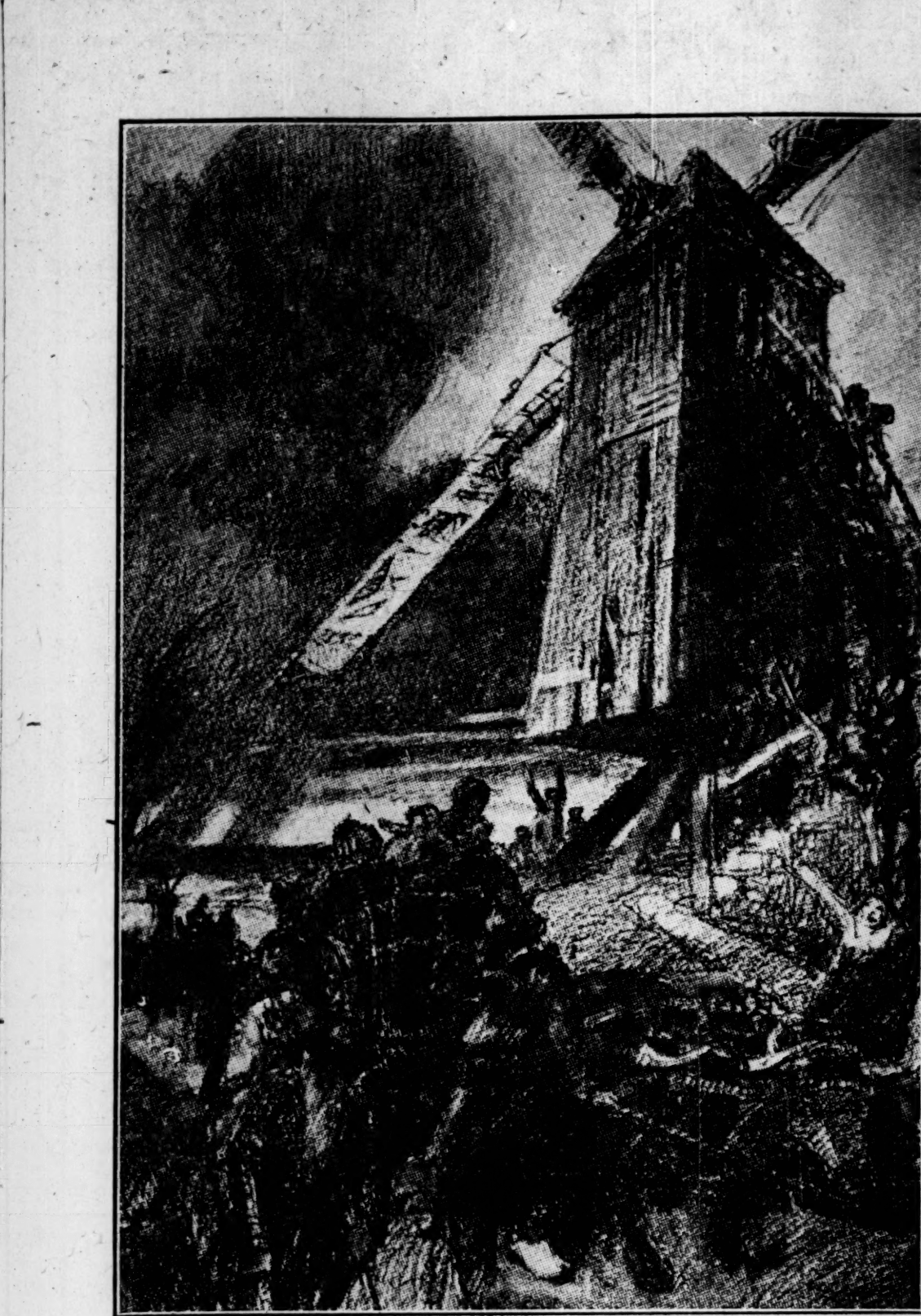
The special divisions were the following:

Architecture, General: Advanced, intermediate and elementary design, following problems issued by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, with visits to exhibitions of students' work at the Ecole; field work; pencil and water color sketching and scale drawing of buildings visited; water color rendering.

Architecture, Special: City planning, with a lecture four times a week, and field work.

Painting: Life class (charcoal and color); portrait class; landscape; composition; etching and wood engraving; weekly visits to studios of notable sculptors and painters of Paris, with talks with the artists; anatomy; cast drawing for beginners; visits to special exhibitions.

Sculpture: Life class; composition;



"The Storm," by Lieut. Alonzo C. Webb

An example of the work done at the American Army art school, quickly organized at Belleville, Seine-et-Oise, France, after the signing of the armistice

nature study; anatomy; visits to French artists; visits to special exhibitions.

Interior decoration: Problems of interior decoration in the French style; study under instructors in the museums and art libraries; measured drawings of the motives in public buildings and museums; studies from nature; sketching; design in the applied arts.

The general plan upon which the work of the school was planned and carried through is thus stated in the report of Lloyd Warren of the educational corps of the American expeditionary force, director of education, and dean of the school:

"In view of the short duration of the proposed term of study and of our proximity to the center of all French art activities, it was thought best to make some sacrifice to the students' time, usually devoted to art schools entirely to technical work, for the benefit of a general knowledge of the many forms of art in which France was eminent. Therefore, it was arranged that all the students should visit the monuments and places of general artistic interest in Paris and its vicinity, including châteaux, museums, exhibitions, etc., emphasizing for each group those sights which showed peculiar interest for it in particular. In short, the three months course was to be the study of the fine and applied arts of France, with specialization in their various branches, rather than a study of the world's art or merely of technique such as is conducted in academies in general. The study of the French language was a corollary to this proposition, and, it was evident, must be included."

The report of the commandant, Maj. George H. Gray, who in civil life is an architect of Louisville, Kentucky, gives interesting sidelights on the adjustment of military, that is, disciplinary considerations to those of study and the work of artists in their arts or, as he phrases it, "to administrative policies arising from the peculiarities of the school."

His task certainly was an unusual one. "The personnel of the student body was selected by the directors on the basis of qualifications as indicated in their reply to questionnaires sent to the entire American expeditionary force. The students selected represented 24 grades of enlisted men and officers from second lieutenant to major, inclusive. One of the first acts of organization was to establish the policy of putting all students on the same military status in their studies, while observing the distinction between officers and enlisted men at all other times—officers and men sleeping and otherwise socially living apart. This common status in studies was necessary to avoid duplication of all the courses. From the scholastic point of view this worked out most satisfactorily; from the point of view of military discipline it resulted in an apparently insurmountable tendency to laxness as to military courtesies. . . . Not only was it felt that there was not warrant for taking time from studies

to correct these military defects, but it was further felt that the less there were of military restraint in evidence, the more would the students acquire of that freedom of imagination and unhampered mental attitude necessary to any artistic receptiveness and conception. It was essential, in short, to develop an artistic atmosphere."

The work at the Belleville Art Center was, it should be understood, entirely distinct from and in addition to the work of the College of Fine Arts at the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune. Its teaching staff was specially chosen for a special work. The students were selected from those qualified for most advanced work in art to the limit of its capacity, men with less advanced qualifications being sent to the Fine Arts College at Beaune. The place had to be found suitable for the center, the buildings secured and put in order with special equipment and all this had to be accomplished within a short period and while the work of selecting students to be ordered to the center, laying out the curriculum, etc., was being seen to.

"These things were all accomplished," the historian reports. "The art student arrived and his name promised well, for it was Lieutenant Eager; and when, the following day, Captain Sincere arrived, it was felt the school would surely be a success."

The commandant reports "extraordinary" progress by the students and the reports of the heads of the several educational branches of the work commandant. "This success," the commandant says, "was due in large measure to the breadth and intelligence with which the educational director laid out his curriculum to meet the extraordinary conditions, and to the enthusiasm and untiring energy with which he and his assistants developed the details of the course. The interest and enthusiasm with which all members of the military staff have performed their several parts in facilitating the work of the school and adding to the attractiveness of living conditions, has also, beyond question, added in some measure to the result of the school." In conclusion the commandant says:

"Our army of citizen soldiers found itself at the end of the campaign in a foreign land which is a veritable treasure house of art of every description, whose whole history is intricately interlaced with the history of art, a land which for ages has been producing masters and masterworks, a land replete with museums, schools and instructors of great gifts. To our citizen artists, who were momentarily soldiers, the army authorities granted the high privilege of dropping their arms and taking up the implements of their arts. Such were the extraordinary conditions under which this school came into existence, and such were the opportunities which the educational director so ably molded to his purpose. The reports of the instructors and the work of the students presented in the body of the report bear testimony of the versatility of our soldiers and to the fidelity with which

they have availed themselves of their opportunities. Their real work is ahead of them. It cannot be doubted that the influence of this opportunity will make itself felt in many communities."

GERMANS RESTORE FRENCH ART WORKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Most of the museums of northern France are once more in possession of the treasures which the Germans had so conscientiously transported into more peaceful climes. Sixteen of the finest pieces of the museum of Lille left Brussels a few days ago, to regain their former hanging places. Amongst these figure a fine landscape by Courbet, "Bacchante," by Jordaens, "Figures Allégoriques," by Rubens, and "Médée," by Delacroix. All these masterpieces had been transferred to Brussels by the enemy during the offensive which preceded the armistice, and had been prevented from reaching Germany by the prompt and energetic intervention of the Belgian scholars.

Brussels was, during the war, the principal depot of works of art taken by the enemy, and contained all the most important pieces of the museums of Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Douai and Laon—consisting of a total of 2272 pictures and drawings, all the Carpeaux section of the museum of Valenciennes, plus 275 sculptures which have greatly suffered from German manipulation, 1500 large boxes containing books and manuscripts coming from the rich libraries of northern France, 10 cases of archaeological specimens belonging to the Lille Museum, 1117 pieces of furniture taken from private houses, and 64 magnificent tapestries, amongst which figure the celebrated Tournai of Valenciennes.

As will be seen, the Germans had been judicious in their selection! These different works of art have been classified, in order to allow the French Ministry of Fine Arts to adopt the most reasonable and easy method of restitution. Since February several convoys have ceaselessly transported the deported works of art to their respective museums, when the latter could shelter them, or when the edifices had suffered too severely from the effects of war, they were placed in temporary depots in or near their original cities. Thus the museum of Laon shelters that of La Fère, the latter city being still too much damaged to afford a shelter for its precious collections, whilst Valenciennes is the depot of all those objects and works of art whose proprietors are still unknown.

THE LOUVRE TO REOPEN

PARIS, France—The Louvre, which has been closed to the public since the beginning of the war, is shortly to be reopened. It is being painted for the first time in 50 years.

DINES CARLSEN, A FINISHED BEGINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the remarkably well-balanced summer show of American paintings and small bronzes, at the Ferargli Gallery on Fifth Avenue, there is a still-life by Dines Carlsen, son of Emil Carlsen, the latter an honored National Academician of long standing. The elder Carlsen, likewise, is worthily represented in this show, in which some names of first distinction are represented, including those of Twachtman and Ryder, as well as some of the younger men, such as Folinsbee and Dougherty. Why, then, is the work of an 18-year-old boy hanging alongside that of accredited and seasoned masters?

Because he is the son of his father, may seem the obvious and perhaps slightly ironical answer. And it is a truthful answer, to the extent that the younger Carlsen derives his precociously acquired sound technical schooling from the distinguished Danish-American parent whose own still-life, surf, cloud, and landscape pictures are familiar features at the recent Academy exhibitions and the Metropolitan Museum. But Dines Carlsen is already an artist of record on his own account, and the more he develops, the more individual he becomes. From the first—that is to say, from his earliest Academy pictures, achieved five years ago—he has shown independence in the selection and disposal or "composition" of those old Dutch bottles, Chinese jades and porcelains, Flemish tankards, brass bowls, and other mellow-toned curios which furnish forth his invariable still-life motifs.

"He paints in a richer chromatic key and deeper tones than I do," the elder Carlsen says, "though still a little too much like me."

Much misused and misapprehended as is the word "masterpiece," that is what perforce we must call these strange, subtle, spellbound canvases wrought in shy seclusion by the Carlsen boy, displayed one at a time in the successive Academy exhibitions, and as invariably sold at the very outset. In fact, it is the habit of certain fanciers among the Academicians themselves to compete for and bid in the regular semi-annual Dines Carlsen still-life, at its modest catalogue price, before the exhibition pictures are hung; so that the "Ginger Jar," "Delft Plate," or whatever it may be, is already decorated with the "Sold" ticket on vanishing day.

William M. Chase, himself one of the greatest of modern still-life painters, acquired the notable "Dutch Bottles and Jug" in this way, at the Winter Academy two or three years ago. Later, when Chase's collection was dispersed at auction by the sire-voiced Kirby, the "Dutch Bottles" still-life ran up briskly to \$310—a very respectable figure, as prices were going at that sale—and was knocked down to a mysterious bidder, who turned out to be none other than Emil Carlsen, the father of the juvenile artist. It was not that the elder Carlsen had any fond-parent idea of boosting the nascent fame of his son, but simply that he didn't own a single finished picture by Dines, and here was a rare opportunity to pick up a prime one. If Dines does three or four such pictures in a season, he is working to full capacity. It is scarcely five years since he first began to paint. Today, some of his canvases are cherished by collectors who can afford to buy Chase and Vollon, and who may even possess a priceless Jan Van der Meer.

The Vision of Youth

Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair of New York owns the "Delft Plate," which hung in the Vanderbilt gallery at an Academy exhibition, and which has been commonly regarded as the Carlsen boy's chef-d'œuvre. However, the "Brazilian and Tea Kettle," his latest still-life, now in the aforementioned Ferargli show, is about as consummate a piece of painting, in its way, as ever one may expect to see. It is a dim, rich, deep-toned thing of beauty, made out of humble utilitarian objects, looking as if evoked by some artist-alchemist rather than painted with brushes and pigments. Only the vision of youth joined with the intuitive insight of a master could have produced it.

Certainly, such praise as this would be injudicious, considering the tender years of the still immature artist. He has, however, an evident inclination to seek out the more bizarre features of the Spanish scenery and to use them in building up pictures which are unusual and distinguished by a certain measure of unexpectedness.

The result is a collection which, within its limits, carries conviction and has an appreciable claim to consideration. There is charm of suggestion in a few of the slighter things like the pleasant color notes, "Winter, Valencia," "On the Montserrat," and the attractive note, "The Banks of the Ebro"; but the majority of the paintings are like the "Mud Peaks near the Sierra Nevada," which is one of the best in the show, careful and precise statements of actualities which have been exactly investigated and set down with a sort of primitive directness of artistic purpose.

ST. LOUIS AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The \$200 prize for a poster symbolizing industry and art coordinated has been awarded Harlan Horne Frazer. It will be used in connection with the St. Louis Exposition of Industrial Arts and Crafts to be held this autumn. Forty-eight designs were submitted.

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THE HOME FORUM

Now That Autumn's Coming

Oh! to be home, now that the Autumn's coming,
 Where the clover's nodding and the
 bees are humming,
 Where the sun is scorching over fields
 of hay,
 Where the country's ready for the harvest
 day;
 Where the bullocks stand knee-deep
 in meadows, browsing,
 Underneath the shady trees are
 drowsing,
 Where the corn is turning color, fit to
 reap,
 And in the sun the horses lie asleep.
 Oh! to be home, now that the harvest
 week's ready,
 Where the hay is gathered and the
 weather's steady,
 Where the reaper-sails across the fields
 are flying,
 And the barley—white as driven snow
 —is dying;
 When overhead, the harvest moon
 hides full,
 And daybreak brings a touch of frosty
 wool;
 While stackyards clear are ready for
 their turn,
 And farmers smile across the level
 turn.
 Oh! to be home, now that the winter's
 sigh,
 And swifts by millions flit about the
 sky,
 When thatchers all get busy with their
 pegs,
 And horses, out at grass, can stretch
 their legs; . . .
 Then, 'tis then, none but a fool
 would roam;
 Then, 'tis then, I wish I were at
 home.
 —Bernard Gilbert.

Dreamthorpe

What place suits my whim, and I
 do it better year after year. As with
 anything else, since I began to love
 it, I find it growing beautiful. Dream-
 thorpe—a castle, a chapel, a lake, a
 laughing strip of gray houses, with
 a thin film of smoke over all—lies
 dreamed in emerald. Summer with
 daisies runs up to every cottage
 door. From the little height where I
 now sit, I see it beneath me,
 being could be more peaceful. The
 sun and the birds fly over it. A pas-
 sunbeam makes brilliant a white
 cloud, and brings out the colors of
 blossomed apple tree beyond, and
 appears. I see figures in the street
 near them not. The hands on the
 clock seem always pointing to
 hour. Time has fallen asleep in
 afternoon sunshine. I make a
 use of my fingers and look at my
 face. On the walls of the next
 room's exhibition will hang noth-
 ing so beautiful.—Alexander
 Smith, in "Dreamthorpe."

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 Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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For Human Beings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS sometimes argued that Chris-
 tian Science tends to be cold and
 abstract in its application to human
 beings. One who comments thus will
 often go on to maintain that we are
 still mortal and that many fleshly
 shortcomings must for the present be
 condoned if divine metaphysics is to
 be brought down to the level of the
 masses. Suppose, such a one will say,
 that a sick man goes to the office
 of a Christian Science practitioner.
 Should not the practitioner begin with
 the sense of human illness and from
 that try to improve the bad condi-
 tions? This whole point of view re-
 solves itself into the question, Is ab-
 solute reasoning in accordance with
 Principle as a matter of fact lovingly
 practical in this present day and age,
 or must there be some temporary con-
 cessions to the belief in matter?

The answer to these questions must
 begin at the real beginning. If Chris-
 tian Science started with the postulate
 that man is still a mortal who needs
 to be improved, it would have no truly
 stable basis whatever. As Mrs. Eddy
 says on page 38 of "No and Yes,"
 "Having one God, one Mind, one con-
 sciousness,—which includes only His
 own nature,—and loving your neigh-
 bor as yourself, constitute Christian
 Science, which must demonstrate the
 nothingness of any other state or
 stage of being." The real commence-
 ment for spiritual reasoning is, thus,
 not that man is a mortal, but that the
 one immortal Mind expresses itself
 here and now through actually im-
 mortal man.

What a man knows apart from the material
 sense testimony as to mor-
 tality is simply that he is conscious.
 From this basic knowledge he logi-
 cally reasons that consciousness ex-
 ists. No matter what sort of a con-
 sciousness is thus supposed to be
 predicated, the fact that there is any
 kind of consciousness at all proves
 that there must be real consciousness.
 On page 48 of "Unity of Good," Mrs.
 Eddy declares: "I believe that of
 which I am conscious through the un-
 derstanding, however faintly able to
 demonstrate Truth and Love," and on
 the next page she says: "I believe in
 the individual man, for I understand
 that man is as definite and eternal as
 God, and that man is coexistent with
 God, as being the eternally divine
 idea. This is demonstrable by the
 simple appeal to human conscious-
 ness."

The very being intelligent indicates
 that, because there could not even
 seem to be a counterfeit without the
 reality first of all, there is immortal
 intelligence. Though human philoso-
 phy has caught some glimpses of this
 fact, no system of human thinking has
 declared and demonstrated that the
 power of this infinite Mind, which is
 God, is the present Messiah to give
 perfect healing for all manner of
 seeming troubles. In the eighteenth
 century Lord Bolingbroke, for in-
 stance, as a minor philosopher echo-
 ing and criticizing his more illustri-
 ous predecessors, wrote to Pope:
 "That there is a God, we can demon-
 strate; and although we know nothing
 of His manner of being, yet we
 acknowledge him to be immaterial,
 because a thousand absurdities, and
 such as imply the strongest contra-
 diction, result from the supposition
 that the Supreme Being is a system
 of matter." And yet Bolingbroke,
 coolly enough, as if he did not have
 to produce like, straightway went on
 to discuss some of the apparently
 material effects which he believed to
 be created by this immaterial God!

It has remained for Christian Sci-
 ence, as discovered, founded, and
 taught by Mrs. Eddy, to prove that the
 one divine consciousness and its idea
 or activity is all there really is, and
 wholly satisfies. The only start for
 right work in Christian Science must
 be God and His idea, not any human
 sense of things whatever. Even the
 supposition that a sick man goes to
 the office of a practitioner is but a
 supposition, which certainly is not an
 adequate beginning for the absolute
 knowing of Principle. What the prac-
 titioner always must commence with
 is that he knows the presence of God
 and that this presence does not allow
 any supposition of an opposite even
 to approach it. Before this under-
 standing of spiritual intelligence as
 actually governing the real, spiritual
 man in thorough harmony, any posi-
 tional sense of trouble vanishes. Thus
 as a man turns to a practitioner
 expecting him to express intelligence
 and finds him doing so, the very turn-
 ing together to God means the dis-
 appearance of the illusion of disease.

In this way the true man, church,
 business, or what not, stands forth as
 what it always has really been, idea
 in Mind, entirely apart from any belief
 in matter. If it should be admitted
 that some of matter is necessary to
 this idea, that for the present the
 human belief in matter must be tem-
 porized with, it would instantly be
 assumed that the idea of Spirit could
 include matter. Once this is assumed,
 there is no escape from perpetually
 for the belief in matter with all its dis-
 corders. Resolutely to replace such an
 erroneous assumption with the joyful
 substantiality of the one conscious-
 ness is certainly not to be lacking in
 divine Love. Rather is it the mani-
 festation of Love in the only way that
 can ever be of benefit.

The complaint that divine meta-
 physics should be brought down to the
 level of the material masses is curious
 enough. Here the question arises,
 What is the proper presentation of
 thought in language for the average
 of humanity? If it be on such a level

as, to take an extreme example, the
 Decameron, what is the possibility of
 spiritual healing through such means?
 Receding not one jot from the abso-
 luteness of Principle, Christian Sci-
 ence is actually for human beings
 only in proportion as they, tired of
 the unsatisfactoriness of the so-called
 mortal mind, turn as little children
 away from their human limitations to
 the essentially simple divine con-
 sciousness and its activity. Then only
 are they raised, whether or not they
 have had any human schooling what-
 ever, to the level of spiritual sim-
 plicity.

Mrs. Eddy summed it all up when
 she said in her Message to The
 Mother Church for 1902 (p. 7): "The
 Latin *omni*, which signifies all, used
 as an English prefix to the words
potence, presence, science, signifies all-
 power, all-presence, all-science. 'Use
 these words to define God, and noth-
 ing is left to consciousness but Love,
 without beginning and without end,
 even the forever / AM, and All, than
 which there is naught else. Thus we
 have Scriptural authority for divine
 metaphysics—spiritual man and the
 universe coexistent with God. No
 other logical conclusion can be drawn
 from the premises, and no other sci-
 entific proposition can be Christianly
 entertained."

Meredith's Diverting Allusions

"I say the profoundest service that
 poems or any other writings can do
 for their reader is not merely to sat-
 isfy the intellect, or supply something
 polished and interesting, nor even to
 depict great passions or persons or
 events, but to fill him with vigorous
 and clean manliness, religiousness,
 and give him good heart as a radical
 possession and habit." That sentence
 of Walt Whitman sums up the drift of
 Meredith's prose as well as of his
 verse. There is not a whimper in it,
 not an atom of cowardice. He in-
 vigorates the reader while he amuses.
 James Moffat writes, "Novels written
 in this vein cannot fail to have a keen
 interest and value of their own, but
 it is superfluous to observe that their
 appeal is to a circle which must be
 comparatively restricted. This sub-
 tle, intellectual treatment of human
 nature in prose fiction, through the
 medium of the 'Comic Spirit' addresses
 itself to people of sharp perception
 and sensitive faculties, even when the
 subjects are by no means recondite
 in themselves. A writer like Meredith
 finds his audience as well as his ma-
 terial, not in the market place, but in
 a society of quick-witted, cultured
 beings. A certain nimbleness of mind
 is requisite for the appreciation of his
 work, and this implies, as he is well
 aware, that his audience constitutes
 'an acute and honorable minority.'"

"Thanks to his high conception of
 the English novel and its function
 Meredith makes little or no attempt
 to catch the multitude with broad ef-
 fects, high colors, or strong flavors.
 His work has an extraordinary range.
 But, like Eliot, he does not lay
 himself out as a writer for 'clever'
 transcripts of the dialogue of the day,
 and hairbreadth escapes, breathless
 adventures, gushing sentiment, and
 the ooze of pathos. Consequently the
 atmosphere is somewhat rarefied at
 times. . . . Meredith has his 'native
 woodnotes wild'; and they are by no
 means confined to his prose, as read-
 ers of poems like 'Juggling Jerry' and
 'Love in a Valley' (especially in its
 'original version') will gladly testify.
 Along with this, however, a spirit of
 strain and affectation makes itself
 heard. There is a tone of painful arti-
 fice in him."

"Whole pages of Meredith's work
 are spoiled by a passion for the intri-
 cate. It is as though he were fasci-
 nated by anything off the high road:
 complex motives, tangled situations,
 abstruse points of conduct. . . .
 The difficulty is aggravated by his fond-
 ness for developing a story by divert-
 ing allusions rather than by plain,
 straightforward narrative. It is a
 vexatious and often an inartistic
 method. Meredith has usually a story
 to tell, and plenty of emotion and ad-
 venture 'wherewith to carry it for-
 ward. . . . In reading some of the
 novels for the first time you feel like
 a small man in a crowd, when some
 procession is passing—bewildered and
 agitated."

Admittedly the novelist is never
 fragmentary in manner, never a way-
 ward visionary, even in his exalted
 moments, never prolix or laborious in
 the sense in which George Eliot occa-
 sionally plays the pedant, almost
 never ornate or irrelevant like Balzac
 with his descriptions of locality and
 furniture. But as a composer he has
 a dangerous endowment of fertility,
 and one would rather that his affini-
 ties had been with any school except
 the German, from which—headed by
 Jean Paul Richter—it is not inappo-
 site to conjecture that he has caught
 an inartistic forgetfulness of the es-
 sentials that separate the essay
 and the romance. One is glad to have
 Hazlitt's countenance in finding the
 similar passages in Meredith's 'pro-
 type, Moliere, somewhat verbose and
 intricate; they are that, even when in
 the one case they are carried off by
 the rapid dialogue in verse, in the
 other by the flashing prose. At the
 worst they are never opaque or muddy
 —which is always something. But the
 trouble about these diverting and in-
 genious asides is that Meredith knows
 better. If he likes, and fortunately he
 often likes, he can give his readers
 Stevenson's luxury of laying aside the
 judgment and being submerged by the
 tale as by a billow. The pity of it is
 that he prefers now and again to keep
 your head prosaically safe above the
 water, while he expounds to you in
 witty words the sequence of the tides."



Hanging wheat fields on Vermont hillsides

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

As if Literally Hung in Air

Between two forest-clothed hills,
 their further slopes and superior
 heights serrate with pine, dark with
 the misty dark of the earliest dawn,
 against a golden dawn, the sun al-
 ready on the foliage rounds of the
 nearest hill, there burst a field of
 ripened grain, in warmly low-toned
 gold. So placed in air was the far-
 stretching golden rise, and so between
 the forest-clothed abruptnesses of
 dark that framed its light-irradiated
 slope of color that to all visual seem-
 ing was as if it literally hung in the
 air, almost up and down. Of course
 no horse-drawn plow and scarce a
 tractor could have laid the furrows
 on such an apparent pitch, still less
 could it be imagined that any reaper
 and binder would find a wheelhold.
 Yet so it was, and there it was.

"Impossible," would say the ready
 critics; "we never saw anything like
 it." All regardless of the fact that the
 artists' main business is to see for
 them what other people do not see.
 Yet so it was. The same thing was
 said of a certain picture of Frederick
 Walker's years ago. In this Walker
 had painted the simple fact that seen
 under a certain light and from a given
 point of view, an easy slope of open
 plow land in pastoral England had so
 filled all the horizon as to rise against
 the sky like a veritable wall.

The easy stream that sauntered
 through the level meadow under the
 hills, ruffled slightly by the morning
 air, echoed in the green coolness of
 the meadows the overhead and further
 glow of the hanging field of grain,
 brilliant on the water amid the re-
 flected darks of the near hillsides.

The City of Cambaluc

[The history of the city on the site of
 Peking goes back to very old times,
 for it had been the capital of the King-
 dom of Yen previous to B. C. 222.—Note
 from Yule's "Marco Polo."]

Now I am going to tell you of the
 Chief City of Cathay, in which these
 Palaces stand; and why it was built,
 and how. . . .

Now there was on that spot in old
 times a great and noble city called
 Cambaluc, which is as much as to say
 in our tongue "The City of the Em-
 peror." . . . He caused the present city
 to be built close beside the old one,
 with only a river between them. And
 he caused the people of the old city
 to be removed to the new town that
 he had founded; and this is called
 Taidu. (However, he allowed a por-
 tion of the people which he did not
 suspect to remain in the old city, be-
 cause the new one could not hold the
 whole of them, big as it is.)

As regards the size of this (new)
 city you must know that it has a com-
 pass of twenty-four miles, for each
 side of it hath a length of six miles,
 and it is four-square. And it is all
 walled round with walls of earth
 which have a thickness of full ten
 paces at bottom, and a height of more
 than ten paces; but they are not so
 thick at top, for they diminish in
 thickness as they rise, so that at
 top they are only about three paces
 thick. And they are provided through-
 out with loop-holed battlements, which
 are all whitewashed.

There are twelve gates, and over
 each gate there is a great and hand-

some palace, so that there are on each
 side of the square three gates and
 five palaces; for (I ought to mention)
 there is at each angle also a great
 and handsome palace. In those pal-
 aces are vast halls in which are kept
 the arms of the city garrison.

The streets are so straight and wide
 that you can see right along them
 from end to end and from one gate
 to the other. And up and down the
 city there are beautiful palaces, and
 many great and fine hostleries, and
 fine houses in great numbers. (All the
 plots of ground on which the houses
 of the city are built are four-square,
 and laid out with straight lines; all
 the plots being occupied by great and
 spacious palaces, with courts and gar-
 dens of proportionate size. All these
 plots were assigned to different heads
 of families. Each square plot is en-
 compassed by handsome streets for
 traffic; and thus the whole city is ar-
 ranged in squares just like a chess-
 board, and disposed in a manner so
 perfect and masterly that it is im-
 possible to give a description that
 should do it justice.)

Moreover in the middle of the city
 there is a great clock—that is to say,
 a bell—which is struck at night. And
 after it has struck three times no
 one must go out in the city. . . . Those
 who go about on . . . errands are
 bound to carry lanterns with them.
 Moreover, the established guard at
 each gate of the city is one thousand
 armed men, not that you are to im-
 agine this guard is kept up for fear of
 any attack, but only as a guard of
 honor for the Sovereign, who resides
 there, and to prevent thieves from
 doing mischief in the town.

(Marco Polo describes the Kublai
 Khan's plantation of trees known as
 the Green Mount in his account of the
 Palace of the Great Khan.)

On the north side of the Palace,
 about a bowshot off, there is a hill
 which has been made by art (from the
 earth dug out of the Lake); it is a
 good hundred paces in height and a
 mile in compass. This hill is entirely
 covered with trees that never lose
 their leaves, but remain ever green.
 And I assure you that wherever a
 beautiful tree may exist, and the Em-
 peror gets news of it, he sends for it
 and has it transported bodily with all
 its roots and the earth attached to
 them, and planted on that hill of his.
 No matter how big the tree may be,
 he gets it carried by his elephants;
 and in this way he has got together
 the most beautiful collection of trees
 in all the world. And he has also
 caused the whole hill to be covered
 with the ore of azure, which is very
 green. And thus not only are the
 trees all green, but the hill itself is
 all green likewise; and there is noth-
 ing to be seen on it that is not green;
 and hence it is called the Green
 Mount; and in good sooth 'tis named
 well.—Yule's "Marco Polo."

Wild Asters

The autumn wood the aster knows.
 The empty nest, the wind that
 grieves,
 The sunlight breaking through the
 shade,
 The squirrel chattering overhead,
 The timid rabbits lighter tread
 Among the rustling leaves.

And still beside the shadowy glen
 She holds the color of the skies;
 Along the purpling wayside steep
 She hangs her fringes passing deep
 And meadows drowned in happy state
 Are lit by starry eyes!

—Dora Reed Goodale.

Under Sail

The fresh morning breeze runs
 merrily over the ripples and plucks
 off their crests; our vessel leans
 prettily, and you hear a tinkling hiss
 as she shears through the lovely
 green hillocks. Sometimes she thrusts
 away a burst of spray, and in the
 midst of the white spurt there shines
 a rainbow. It may happen that the
 rainbows come thickly for half an
 hour at a time, and then we seem to
 be passing through a fairy scene. Go
 under the main-yard and look away
 to leeward. The wind roars out of
 the mainsail and streams over you in
 a cold flood; but you do not mind that,
 for there is the joyous expanse of
 emerald and snow dancing under the
 glad sun. There is something un-
 speakably delightful in the rushing,
 never-ending procession of waves that
 pass away, away in merry ranks to
 the shining horizon. . . . The swift
 morning passes away. . . . The after-
 noon slides by like the morning. No
 churlish houses and chimney-pots
 hide the sun, and we see him describe
 his magnificent curve, while, with
 mysterious potency, he influences the
 wind. Dull! Why, on shore we should
 gaze out on the same streets or fields
 or trees; but here our residence is
 driven along like a flying cloud and
 we gain a fresh view with every mile.

I confess that I like sailing in popu-
 lous waters, for the lonely tropical
 seas and the brassy skies are not deli-
 cious; but we are in the track of
 vessels, and there is some new and
 poignant interest for every hour.
 Watch this vast pallid cloud that
 looms up far away; the sun strikes
 on the cloud, and straightaway the
 snowy mass gleams like silver; on it
 comes, and soon we see a superb
 four-masted clipper broadside on to
 us. A royal fabric she is; every
 snowy sail is drawing, and she moves
 with force and grace through the
 water, while a boiling wreath of milky
 foam rushes away from her bows, and
 swaths of white dapple the green
 river that seems to pour past her
 majestic sides. . . . She swings away,
 and we may perhaps try to run along-
 side for a while, but the immense
 drag of her four towers of canvas
 soon clears her, and she speedily
 looms once more like a cloud on the
 horizon.

So rapidly do new sights and
 sounds greet us that the night steals
 down almost before we are aware of
 its approach. If a wind springs up
 when the last ray of the sun shoots
 over the shoulder of the earth, then
 the ship roars through an ink sea.
 Hoarsely the breeze shrieks in the
 cordage, savagely the water roars as
 it darts away astern like a broad
 fierce flame. The vessel seems to
 spring forward and shake herself as
 the sea retards her, and the whole
 wild symphony of humming ropes,
 every pulse bounding, should the
 moon shine out from the charging
 clouds, then earth has not anything to
 show more fair.—James Runciman.

Despised Wares

Seeing that I cannot choose any sub-
 ject of great utility or pleasure, be-
 cause my predecessors have already
 taken as their own all useful and
 necessary themes, I will do like one
 who, because of his poverty, is the last
 to arrive at the fair, and not being
 able otherwise to provide himself,

chooses all the things which others
 have already looked over and not
 taken, but refused as being of little
 value. With these despised and re-
 jected wares—the leavings of many
 buyers—I will load my modest pack,
 and therewith take my course, dis-
 tributing, not, indeed, amid the great
 cities, but among the mean hamlets,
 and taking such rewards as befits the
 things I offer.—Leonardo da Vinci.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Labor Day

THERE is a large element of the snob in the human mind. Mr. Thackeray pointed that out at some length a considerable time ago, but the fact will bear mentioning again. It is partially responsible for the ridiculous line which has been allowed to be drawn between what is termed the worker with his hands and the worker with his brain. As if any worker, from a prime minister to a scavenger, were not a worker; and as if there were a worker who did not use his brain: What, does anyone suppose, guides the scavenger's broom in the mud of the road? For which reason Labor Day may well be a universal holiday, if the world will make it so, and the only thing to prevent it is the demand made upon Labor by Labor, though Labor does not always appear to understand this.

When Labor Day was first instituted in Europe, it was regarded, for some such foolish reason as this, as a challenge of the proletariat to Capital and the middle classes; the draper's assistant and the journalist, the hairdresser and the actor, having so much economically in common with the colliery-owner and the banker. The upper middle and the lower middle class were, of course, duly confounded as the hated bourgeoisie. The definition was a foolish one, because Sir Henry Irving and John Delane had rather less in common with "a Waterloo House young man" or any "What's the next article?" young man than the Duke of Beaufort had with one of his gamekeepers. Here once again the blame was on the snob, and it has frankly to be admitted that the lower middle class largely brought proletarian contempt upon itself by consenting to be the very habitat of the snob: "Eliza's Husband" being an even worse specimen than "Crump of St. Boniface."

As a result of all this, when on May Day the Labor processions formed up with their immense banners, which informed the world that they, and they only, properly considered, were the "Sons of Toil" and marched to Hyde Park or the great square where the David stands in Florence, probably the most blood-curdling apostrophes were reserved for the bourgeoisie; and when it was felt necessary to accentuate the class consciousness, in something more than words, it was a jeweler's windows near St. Stephen's in Vienna that were broken, or an omnibus, carrying the returning shopkeeper from the Avenue de l'Opéra to the Porte Maillot, that was overturned. The thing was absolutely absurd, but to the workman in his blue blouse the black coat of the bourgeois was more irritating than the red cloak of the matador to the bull. And where all this has culminated may be seen in the hideous maltreatment meted out by the Bolsheviks to the bourgeoisie in Russia during the revolution.

In Great Britain, mainly because of the natural democratic tendency of the Nation, and also, very curiously, because of the absence of the perpetual reminder of the blouse, the feeling has never been anything like so deep as upon the continent; and in Canada and the United States, where the ideal of equality has been most fully developed, it exists in even a less degree, indeed if it were not for the foreign-speaking press and population it is doubtful if it would exist at all; but the immigrant, especially from eastern Europe, has brought the prejudice with him, in common with some other undesirable ideas. And so it comes about that on Labor Day, in the United States, the whole population is able to make holiday with a greater sense of unity than anywhere in the Old World.

The truth is that what is usually understood by a leisureed class is not a national asset, and does not lead to political security. A story is told in England, which is at least "ben trovato," of a visitor from the United States who on being asked if there were a leisureed class in America, replied smilingly, Oh, yes! but we call them tramps. Today, this genus tramp appears to be increasing in the country. When this is the effect of a man retiring on the fruit of his own labors it is satisfactory enough, every man should have leisure for cultivation and recreation; it is when the leisure, from childhood up, is the asset of another person's labor that the danger begins to manifest itself. As society is constituted today, particularly with respect to women, any ill-considered change in, or violent dislocation of, existing conditions would be fraught with unexpected difficulties and untold hardships, but that is no reason why the legislators, not of one country but of all countries, should not begin to give the deepest consideration to some economic reform which would insure the state against the presence of a single drone.

The great difficulty, would, of course, be the danger of interference with personal liberty amounting to the worst form of tyranny. The proletariat, owing to insufficiency of education, is commonly devoid of imagination to an almost dangerous degree. It is apt to consider human beings, after the manner of the doctors, as bodies rather than mind; from the standpoint of the avoider of pain rather than of cultivation, and to think that a man, willy-nilly, might just as well be a bill-sticker as an artist. The Bolsheviks made this mistake, and made it very badly, and are only just beginning to recover from it, after experiencing its disastrous consequences. They attempted to run factories and railways, and all manner of business enterprises, with workmen in the manual sense, only to discover, what Mr. Philip Snowden told the syndicalists in Great Britain long ago, that there are workmen and workmen; and Mr. Snowden should know, for neither he nor Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leaders of the Independent Labor Party though they be, ever did a day's manual labor, in the sense intended, of their lives. Perhaps this is why Lenin is so suspicious of Mr. MacDonald's revolutionary ardor.

As a matter of fact there is no necessity for Lenin

to be downhearted. When it has come to violence the intellectuals have been in the front row, whilst the restraining influence has frequently come from the conservative "workingman." It is really time, however, that the snob in the manual workingman, which leads him to pose as the only person doing any real work, received its quietus. The intellectual workingman is often working longer hours for worse pay. Labor Day is not a bad day on which to recognize the fact.

Prison Reform in Great Britain

ALTHOUGH action on the matter has been, to a certain extent, delayed by the war, there can be no doubt that there has come over public opinion, during the last five years, a very great change on the question of prisons and prisoners. With the pitiful results of "envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness" spread out before it, the world, or at any rate a large part of it, has taken very rapid strides toward that vantage point whence it can be clearly seen that such passions have never, and can never, build anything or safeguard anything. This large part of the world, moreover, has ceased, to some extent, to think in water-tight compartments, and is more ready perhaps than ever before to apply demonstrated fact in every circumstance where it is applicable, without fear of consequences.

In the old days, even where the basest passions were not the impelling motive in casting men and women into prison, there was certainly no higher motive than punishment. What became of the prisoner after his release, what effect imprisonment had upon him, never entered into the official or the general view. Today, the idea of simple punishment is rapidly being lost sight of in a strong desire to rehabilitate the prisoner, mentally and morally, and restore him to that position amongst his fellows whence he may, once again, command his own respect and that of others.

And so the two great societies in Great Britain which devote themselves to the reform of the prison system, namely, the Howard Association and the Penal Reform League, are preparing to renew their labors with vigor. Both societies have issued programs, and whilst, in all essentials, their aims are identical, the programs are, to a certain extent, complementary to each other. One point urged by the Howard Association is particularly welcome and worthy of note, and that is that more freedom should be granted to prison governors to try experiments. There should be recognition of the fact that whilst the prison problem is one of the most difficult of those which face any people, it is also a constantly changing problem. Rule and regulation must find a place in it, but the great overriding law of equity must, to an ever-increasing extent, be placed in supreme control. Few men are in a position where greater opportunity is afforded for wise discretion than is the prison governor, and in the exercise of this discretion he should undoubtedly be hampered as little as possible. At this date, it need not be feared that his experiments would develop along the lines of greater severity, for the whole trend of development is in exactly the opposite direction.

It is just here, moreover, that the Prison Reform League supplies a necessary proviso when it urges the great need of improving the personnel of the prisons. The work of a prison governor, or for that matter of any prison official, is, indeed, in a very real and very obvious sense, a calling, and the man who is not actuated by a desire to place his work first can never in the nature of things make a real success of that work. It is for this reason that the Penal Reform League urges the abolition of the "punishment of warders," declaring it to be obvious that an officer who requires punishment is unfit for his post. There are many other great reforms urged in these two programs, too numerous to consider in detail, but most of them are so obviously just that it is sometimes hard to understand why they have not been instituted long ago.

New England Invites the Soldier

ONE often hears of somebody who would like to live in New England, but who believes that the greater opportunities are in the west. In some fields of activity this may be true, but there are people, with first-hand knowledge of the subject as pertaining to both sections of the United States, who say that, in the line of farming, the outlook in New England is now as good as, if not better than, anywhere else in the country. The Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, has heard about the present favorable conditions in New England, and New Englanders should, and no doubt will, be glad to know that he is cooperating with public-spirited agencies in connection with the settlement of soldiers here as well as elsewhere. William E. Smythe of California, representing the Department of the Interior, has recently been in New England attending to some details of the plan, and has many interesting things to say on the subject. He is a native of Massachusetts, who has spent many years in the west, where he has been active in irrigation and reclamation work. Mr. Smythe quotes Warren H. Manning, secretary of the Massachusetts Soldiers Land Commission, as making the impressive statement that New England soils are producing from 20 to 37 bushels of wheat per acre, as against an average of 13 bushels in the central west; that Massachusetts and Connecticut show the largest yield of corn per acre in the country; that intensively cultivated and irrigated land near Boston yields from \$500 to \$1000 per acre, and, under glass, as much as \$5000.

Mr. Smythe cites, in an illuminating way, some important facts concerning New England's industrial and economic problems, also certain efforts being made to solve them in order to keep this region abreast of the rest of the country. Some of these facts are more or less definitely known, but the agent of the Interior Department correlates them in a manner that is distinctly helpful at this time. He points out, for instance, significant results of efforts made by certain business men, who have undertaken to ascertain by experience what is the matter with New England agriculture, since

the area under cultivation here declined from 12,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres in the half-century between 1860 and 1910, while more than 800 New England small towns lost between 300,000 and 400,000 population. In the meantime, moreover, wage earners increased 359 per cent, and the total population rose from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000. Here, evidently, is to be found the reason for a part of the exceptionally high cost of living. This situation, of course, comprises one of the disadvantages with which New England manufacturers are confronted. Four years ago some of the business men referred to perceived the intimate relationship between the farm and the factory, and wisely decided that between these two forms of industry there should be cooperation. Some of these men bought farms as side enterprises, and their experiment led to the establishment of an exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts. The purpose of the exposition is to gain and hold the attention of the public, arouse enthusiasm, and assist in a campaign of education. The institution is known as the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. In this undertaking, along with the six New England states, are associated New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, which have similar problems. Leaders of this movement say, according to Mr. Smythe, "Despite the competition of our own sons who have gone to the west and south, we have steadily grown greater and wealthier, losing ground only in agriculture. But the tide has turned." When the Secretary of the Interior heard of the work being done for the rehabilitation of rural life in the states named, he said to Mr. Brooks, president of the exposition organization, that the work it was doing and the work to be committed to the secretary under the Mondell Bill were along parallel lines. Hence he offered his cooperation.

It is expected that under the provisions of the Mondell Bill, now being discussed by Congress, about \$100,000,000 will be assigned to assist soldiers in obtaining employment and homes in the New England and four other northeastern states. Information received from Washington is to the effect that approximately 10,000 soldiers from these 10 states have applied for farming opportunities. The proposed legislation now before Congress embodying the views of the Secretary of the Interior, would seem to make it comparatively easy for service men to establish themselves as farmers. The plan appears to promise a good thing for them, and, proportionately, for the sections in which they may choose to settle.

The Equestrian

"ORSES and dogs is some men's fancy," quoth the sententious owner of Suffolk Punches. His remark, applied to the former quadruped, still holds good, as may be judged from the return of the equestrian to Rotten Row, the Bois de Boulogne, and other favorite haunts. Yet the reappearance since the war of well-to-do horsemen on city bridle paths only serves to recall how completely the age of the equestrian has given place to another. The men who still can boast "ful many a deyntee hors" in the stable are like collectors with so many trophies of another civilization; reminiscences of the period when history jogged along on horseback, so to speak, with the horse and rider permeating the whole social fabric.

Viewing this slow, steady section of history from the more obvious records, it is strange how martial and heroic the horseman is made to seem and how little in accord with the peaceful work of the community. City parks and squares abound with the equestrian statues of kaisers, kings, and mighty men of valor in every sphere of warfare. There they stand in all their glory, with waving plumes and prancing steeds, as if challenging the passer-by to deny the glamour of conquest. Elsewhere they are depicted on tapestry, canvas and vase, in woodcuts and etchings, these equestrian heroes, clad in mail and brandishing the sword in fierce combat or pageantry of arms. Sometimes, again, they are found as the fleeing Parthian, attacking his pursuer, or plain cavalryman in battle array. And as the sculptors chisel and the painters paint, so do the poets sing. They sing of their warriors, bold, stern, and courtly, of their tyrants, harsh and forbidding. But how few have praises for the lowly horseman wending his way on missions of peace?

In the field of sport, however, the records are again eloquent, and the knightly horsemen, sometimes with falcons and hounds, sometimes as red-coated gentry, are displayed in all their grace and address leaping the hedges and ditches of the green countryside. These, too, the skill of the artist hands down to memory.

Where, then, were the horsemen who hunted neither beasts nor their fellow men; who went about their business and the business of the community on peaceful steed, or cantered over byways and fields for the pure joy of being in the saddle? The records of these are plentiful, not standing in marble magnificence in the city square, nor hung on the palace walls, nor yet in the first volumes within reach at the library, but they are to be had for the searching; crude woodcuts of the humble farmer plodding along on stubby cob, of the merchant riding his hack, the pilgrim his palfrey. There was nothing elegant; nothing spectacular about them; nothing perhaps to awaken the muse; they were quietly doing their work, whilst the others battled and played.

Yet who can blame the artist and poet? Their horseman is a thing impressive in grace, both of form and of movement. Had the horse been impersonal like the machine, it would have been otherwise. But the animal guards his individuality, so that the artist finds in the equestrian, not only a dual form and dual motion, but a dual ambition and a twofold pride in achievement. Indeed the "entente" between horse and man in its most picturesque and graceful form is a thing worthy of remembrance in this mechanical age. Tribute no less worthy will doubtless fall to the humble rider when history is written from a new angle, and the growth of the community is properly recorded.

Meanwhile the joys of the saddle and of companionship with the horse are still to hand, and whoever would feel that he has wings, or would taste to the full the

pleasures of the countryside, let him follow the example of the young Lavengro. "Oh, that ride!" he shouts, "that first ride! Most truly it was an epoch in my existence. Give me the flush and triumph of a first ride, like mine on the mighty cob."

Notes and Comments

IASNAIA POLIANA is to be "nationalized," according to Bolshevik decree. This laconic bit of news has just reached the western world. It is known that actually the Countess Tolstoy and her sister, Madame Kouzminsky, are living there, though for some years past the house had been turned into a museum open to visitors two days in the week. Time will show what "nationalization" will mean to Iasnaia Poliana. The news of it will pass rapidly round the world, for the visitors to Tolstoy's family domain came from far. Americans, Europeans, Australians, Japanese, Hindus, Malaysians journeyed to the station of Kozlovka-Zasieka, on the Moscow-Kursk line, to visit the spot which Tolstoy called home. The stretch of state-owned forest land, the great park, the orchard, and the two pavilions which are all that remain of the old ancestral home, are as familiar at the antipodes as they are in Europe.

AFTER all, one can hardly blame the New York school-teachers who failed to respond with enthusiasm to the suggestion that during the vacation they should go out as domestic employees, "not servants, but home assistants." The plan failed to attract; and even the picture presented by the statement that "a young school-teacher from Brooklyn is cooking for a family of twelve in a lovely summer home, and is paid \$35 a month" proved no magnet. "Why on earth," wrote one of them, doubtless speaking for many, to a New York paper, "should a teacher go and cook for a family of twelve for \$35 a month, when a good cook can easily get from \$60 to \$80 a month in a family of four or five?" The question seems pertinent. Granting that the teacher is inadequately paid for teaching, it hardly adds to the dignity of her vocation to suggest that she should be inadequately paid for cooking, cook though she may in the loveliest summer home ever occupied by a family of twelve.

THE winds of reform are blowing through the world and turning out all worn-out ways and practices. In England the Minister for Education produces an Education Act which is going to be "the wonder and admiration of the whole world." It begins by insisting that schoolboys and schoolgirls should remain within reach of the dominie two years longer than hitherto. And since it takes more than one nightingale to make a summer, Housing Reform is heard lifting up her voice and demanding, not only more houses, but more rooms in them. It looks as if Education and Housing Reform had put their heads together before crying their needs in the market place. Higher studies for the boys and girls surely means opportunity for study, and this is what Housing Reform claims to give them: an extra room where, when the will is present, peace and quiet may reign.

RECALLING earlier royal visitors to the United States, an American newspaper reminds its readers that the first of these royal visitors was a future King of England, as the latest probably will be. The first visitor, whose coming lacked the cordiality of welcome that marks the present visit, was Prince William Henry, afterward King William IV, who arrived in New York in 1782, a few months before the British troops left the city. The country, however, made an effort to prolong his visit; and tradition asserts that soldiers of the American army secretly entered New York, but were unable to find the proper opportunity to kidnap the Prince. Sixteen years later, the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, and father of Queen Victoria, came to the United States on a naval trip, but there is no record of any official reception. The American Revolution was still too close in history to be regarded, as it now seems to be, as an additional link between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

THERE are sore hearts in France at the disappearance of an ancient landmark on the road from Villeneuve to Nîmes. The fact is that the Belle Croix, erected many hundred years ago by a knight as a token of thankfulness for deliverance from highwaymen, or so legend says, has been bought by a rich, a very, very rich American. And so it is being taken down to be removed to the New World. The owner of the land on which the cross stood asked an impossible price, which the French Government did not feel justified in giving. The impossible price was given cheerfully by the American purchaser, and, of course, there was nothing more to be said. Nothing, at any rate, which would keep the old cross from leaving the country. There is plenty being said about the sale. But it is in the nature of vain regrets and parting words to the Belle Croix de Villeneuve.

THE inevitability with which all roads used to be said to lead to Rome seems to have affixed itself nowadays to public speaking, with the result that all speeches, sooner or later, reach the territory of the League of Nations; even the game of tennis, it appears, may be regarded as an influence in the establishment of universal peace. The mood was reflected, the other evening, by a speaker at a New York banquet attended by tennis players from various parts of the world, who had come to America to play or watch the play for the national title. He commented with feeling on the happy international unity among tennis players. As a single influence, however, one doubts that the unity of tennis players would go far in an emergency to prevent wars; yet, taken as a drop in the bucket, it would probably help, and for that reason the growing world-popularity of the game is a matter for satisfaction. The same idea, slightly varied to suit the gathering, could reasonably add joy to an international banquet of postage-stamp collectors.